RECORDS IN THE BRITISH PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE RELATING TO SOUTH CAROLINA

VOL. 27

1756 - 1757

MICROFILMED · BY · WM. L. McDOWELL

Vol 27

1756

B. P. R. O. B.J. South Carolina Vol. 18. K. 125.

Office of Ordnance, 23d January, 1756.

Sir,

Mr. John Beswick of London Merch.t having on behalf of himself & Mr. Wm. Thompson, Mr. Jno. Watson, & Mr. Richd. Shubricke, Merchants, Freighters of the ship Prince of Wales, George Curling Master, Bound to Charles Town in South Carolina, applied to the Board of Ordnance for their approbation of their exporting 179 barrels of Gunpowder in the said ship, pursuant to Orders they have recd from their several Correspondents in South Carolina, as mentioned in the inclosed; alledging that the same is for carrying on the Indian Trade there. And the Board observing that it is a large quantity to be exported in these times, and that Mr. Beswick represents the same to be of a better sort of Powder. I am commanded to desire you will please to communicate the same to the Lords Commrs. for Trade & Plantations, and that the Board desire the favour of their Lordships advice herein (as being Judges of the nature of the Trade in those parts) whether it is advisable to comply with the above request.

I am with very great Regard,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. Bogdani.

John Pownal Esq.

Mr.

Mr. John Beswicke saith he hath received Orders from the following persons at South Carolina to send them the following Quantities of Gun Powder

Viz.t from	Barrels	
Jn.o Mac Quin & Comp.y	60	
Christ.r Gaddesden	10	
Harvey & Philp	10	
Ogilvie & Ward	10	
Braemar & Meyle	10	
James Poyas	4	
Glenn Cooper & Co.s	10	
Downs & Nicholson	10	
Othniel Beale	10	
Sam.l Winburn	5	139
Mr. William Thompson from		
John Smith	8	
——— Gordon	8	16
Mr. John Watson from		
Robt. Mackenzie	3	
Robertson & Baillie	3	6
Mr. John Shubricke from		
Fra.s Stuart	3	
Solomon Miller	10	
Name not remembred	5	18
		179.

Rec.d Read Jany 27 } 1756.

B.P.R.O. B.T. Journals Vol. 64 Tuesday 27 Jan 1756

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Commissioners
for Trade and Plantations
Present
Earl of Halifax Mr. Jane Mr. Oswald
Mr. Pelham Mr. Jenyns Mr. Talbot Mr. Rigby

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South Carolina Read a letter from Mr. Bogdani Secretary to the Board of Ordnance to the Secretary of this Board dated the 23rd of January 1756 desiring he would move the Board to favor the Board of ordnance with their Advice upon an Application made to them by several Merchants for leave to export 179 Barrels of Gunpowder to the Province of So. Carolina His Majesty's proclamation of the 18th of December 1755 prohibiting the Exportation of Gunpowder for a certain time therein limited having been read the Secretary was ordered to write to the Merchants mentioned in Mr. Bogdani's Letter and also to the Agent or Agents for the province of South Carolina to desire their attendance upon the Board upon the subject matter of this Letter on Thursday the 29th Instant Ordered that the Secretary do write to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs to desire he will move the Board to give directions that there be prepared and laid before this Board as soon as possible An Account of the Quantity of Gunpowder exported to the Province of South Carolina from the 1st January 1755 to the 1st of January 1756

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Wednesday

Wednesday 28 January 1756

Copy of an Order of Council dated the 18th of Decr approving the draft of General Instructions and of those which relate to the Acts of Trade and Navigation for William Henry Lyttleton Esq. Governor of South Carolina in lieu of those given to him by the late Lords Justices

Copy of an Order in Council dated the 18th of Dec. 1755 approving a Warrant appointing Henry Middleton Esq. to be of the Council in South Carolina in the room of Alexander Vanderdussen Esq.

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Thursday 29th Jan.y 1756

So. Carolina Their Lordships took into consideration Mr. Bogdani's letter to the Secretary mentioned in the Minutes of the 27th instant relating to an Application made to the Board of Ordnance by Mr. Bisuick of London, Merchant for leave to export 179 Barrels of Gunpowder to South Carolina, and Mr. Bisuick attending as desired with the Agents for South Carolina their Lordships had some discourse with them thereupon and being withdrawn the Secretary was ordered to write a Letter to Mr. Bogdani containing their Lordship's sentiments and Advice in this Affair

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Thursday 5th February 1756

South Carolina Read a Memorial of Charles Pinckney Esq. one of the Council of South Carolina dated Feb.y 4th 1756 relating to the Complaints of the Cherokee Indians and the danger to which that Province is exposed from the want of a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country. Ordered that the said

said Memorial be taken into consideration on Tuesday next and that the Secretary do desire Mr. Pinckneys attendance at the Board on that Day

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Tuesday 10th. February 1756

South Carolina Their Lordships took into consideration Mr. Pinckneys Memorial relating to the expediency of Building a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country in the province of South Carolina, and Mr. Pinckney attending as desired was called in and their Lordships having heard what he had to offer he withdrew and it was agreed further to consider this Matter tomorrow morning

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Wednesday 11th. Febr. 1756

Their Lordships took into consideration Mr. Pinckneys Memorial relating to the expediency of building a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country mentioned in the Minutes of yesterday and Ordered the Secr. to write to Mr. Lyttleton Governor of the province to desire his attendance at the Board on Tuesday next

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Tuesday 17th. February 1756

So. Carolina Their Lordships pursuant to the Minutes of the 11th. instant took into consideration Mr. Pinckneys Memorial relating to the Expediency of Building a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country in Carolina, and Mr. Lyttleton the Governor attending as desired he was called in and the Memorial having been read their Lordships directed

directed him immediately upon his arrival in his Government to enquire in whose hands the money granted by the Crown for this service had been deposited and whether any and what steps had been taken for carrying this necessary measure into Execution and in case the Money given by the Crown should be insufficient to press the Assembly to make such Addition thereto as would render it effectual. but at all events to avail himself of the sum in hand to begin the Work. and if he found any difficulty with the Assembly to make a full Representation of this Matter to the Secretary of State and to this Board. and then Mr. Lyttleton withdrew.

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Tuesday 6th April 1756

So Carolina / Read a Letter from Mr. Wood Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs dated the 3rd of February 1756 inclosing an Account of Gunpowder entered in the Port of London for exportation to Carolina from the 1st of January 1755 to the 1st of Jan 1756

Read a Letter from Mr. Fox Secretary of State dated the 3rd of April 1756 signifying the Kings pleasure that this Board should acquaint him with their opinion in what way it may be most advisable to dispose of the French neutrals that have been lately removed from Nova Scotia to Carolina and sent over to England by Governor Glen Ordered that the Secretary do inform himself what number of the said French Inhabitants have been sent ober by Mr. Glen and what reasons Mr. Glen has given for

so extraordinary a Measure

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Wednesday 7th April 1756

So Carolina The Secretary acquainted the Board that he had pursuant to their Lordships order made enquiry what number of French late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia had been sent over from So Carolina and what reasons Mr Glen had given for this measure and that he was informed that the said Inhabitants were six in Number. and that the only reasons assigned by Mr Glen were contained in a certificate transmitted with them of which he had obtained a Copy and which is to the following Effect viz South Carolina. To all to whom this present Writing of Certificate shall come Greeting I James Glen Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majestys province of South Carolina do certify that Bernard Soudier and Joseph Le Blanc were subjects of His Majesty King George the Second and were Inhabitants of Beau Bassin in Nova Scotia and for their Misbehaviour were sent to this peace by Governor Lawrence and are by me thought necessary to be sent to Great Britain to be dealt with according to His Majestys pleasure Given under my hand the 14th day of January Anno Dom 1756. James Glen

Their Lordships after some time spent in the consideration of this affair ordered the draft of a Letter to Mr Fox. one of His Majestys principal Secretaries of State to be prepared in answer

to

to that from him mentioned in the preceding Minutes

Tuesday 13th April 1756

So. Carolina The draft of a Letter to Mr. Fox one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State relating to the French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia lately sent over to England by Mr. Glen Governor of South Carolina having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 7th instant was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed

Wednesday 14 April 1756

The draft of a Letter to Mr. Fox one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State relating to the French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia lately sent over to England by Mr. Glen Governor of South Carolina having been transcribed pursuant to the Minutes of yesterday was signed

Tuesday 4th May 1756

So. Carolina Read a letter from Mr. Bogdani. secretary to the Board of ordnance dated 1 May 1756 desiring the Advice and opinion of this Board upon an application made by Mr. Besnick for leave to export Gunpowder to So. Carolina Ordered the Secry. do write to Mr. Besnick to desire his attendance at the Board tomorrow morning at 12 oclock

Wednesday

Wednesday 5th May 1756

So Carolina Mr Beswick attending as desired was called in and their Lordships having heard what he had to offer with respect to his application for leave to export 172 Barrels of Gunpowder to South Carolina he withdrew and their Lordships ordered the Secretary to write a Letter to the Secretary to write a Letter to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance containing the Lordships sentiments and advice upon this Affair

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Wednesday 30th June 1756

So Carolina Read a letter from Mr Boddington one of the Officers of the Board of Ordnance to the Secretary to this Board dated the 25th of June 1756 desiring that their Lordships would favor the Board of Ordnance with their Opinion upon an application made by Mr Beswick Merchant for leave to export Arms & Ammunition to So Carolina for the Indian Trade how far it might be advisable to comply with his request Mr Beswick attending without was called in and produced to their Lordships a Letter from his correspondent in South Carolina concerning the said Arms and Ammunition and setting forth the great want thereof to supply the Indians and then he withdrew Ordered that the Secretary do acquaint Mr Boddington for the information of the Board of Ordnance that their Lordships see no reason why Mr Beswicks request may not be complied with unless the Exportation of

those

those Arms and Ammunition may interfere with the demands on account of the public Service

Thursday 15th July 1756

So Carolina Read a letter from James Glen Esq Governor of the province of So Carolina to the Board dated the 14th of April 1756 inclosing Copy of the Address of the Assembly to His Majesty expressing their sense of Mr Glens services and submitting them to his Royal Consideration. South Carolina Gazette from July 24th to July 31. 1755. Governor Glens Meeting and conferences with the Cherokee Nation of Indians. Historical Relation of facts delivered by Ludwick Grant Indian Trader to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina. A Conversation between His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina and Chuconunta a Head man of the Cherokees. Extract of a Letter from Mr Reynolds Governor of Georgia to Mr Glen Governor of So Carolina

Friday October 8th 1756

So Carolina Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttleton Esq Governor of South Carolina dated the 3rd of June 1756 acquainting the Board with his arrival in that province and that Mr Beaufin one of the Council desired leave to resign his seat Ordered that the draft of Representation to his Majesty be prepared proposing that Henry Drayton Esq may be appointed of the Council

of

of South Carolina in the room of Mr. Beaufin

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9 October 1756

So. Carolina / The Draft of a Representation to His Majesty proposing that Henry Drayton Esq may be appointed of the Council of South Carolina having prepared was agreed to transcribed and signed.

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North & So. Carolina / The Draft of a Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council for plantation affairs upon the Petition of Henry Mc. Culloh late Inspector and Comptroller of the 2nd Rents in North and So. Carolina having been prepared pursuant to the preceding days Minutes was agreed to transcribed and signed

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13th. October 1756

Virginia & So. Carolina / Read two orders of His Majesty in Council approving the Representations of this Board proposing that John Taylor Esq may be appointed of the Council of Virginia and that Henry Drayton Esq may be appointed of the Council of So. Carolina, and directing Warrants in the usual form to be prepared.

Warrants in the usual form having been prepared were agreed to and Representations to His Majesty thereupon signed

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16 November 1756

So. Carolina / Read the following Letters and papers received from Mr.

Mr. Lyttleton Governor of South Carolina viz.t Letter from Mr. Lyttleton to the Board dated the 19th June 1756 giving an Account of the State of the Province at the time of his arrival and of the Measures he has since taken. Letter from Mr. Lyttleton to the Board dated July 19th 1756 giving an Account of the Bills passed by the Assembly for the Publick Service. Letter from Mr. Lyttleton to the Board dated the 11th of August 1756 giving an Account of the Measures that have been taken for the Building a Fort in the Cherokee Country and towards the dispersion of the Acadians in that Country. Letter from Mr. Lyttleton to the Board dated the 14th of August 1756 inclosing Journal of the Assembly from Novr. 1755 to May 1756 and from the 17th of June 1756 to the 6th of July following. Ordered that the Draft of a Letter to Mr. Lyttleton in answer to his be prepared

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Thursday 18th November 1756

So. Carolina. The draft of a Letter to the Governor of South Carolina in answer to several received from him having been prepared pursuant to the preceding Minutes was agreed to transcribed and signed

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Thursday 16th december 1756

So. Carolina. The Secretary laid before the Board the following Papers he had received from Mr. Pinckney Agent to the Governor & Council of So. Carolina viz:- The Representation of Mr. Pinckney in regard to the Creek Indians and the Designs of the French through them on the

province

province of South Carolina 2 December 1756. The Strength of the Province of South Carolina considered with a scheme for their present protection 1st 2 Dec.r 1756 Resolved that the s.d Papers be taken into further Consideration

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Tuesday 21st December 1756

So Carolina Read a Letter from Wm Henry Lyttleton Esq. Governor of South Carolina to the Board dated Charles Town the 17th day of October 1756 relating to Indian Affairs

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Friday 24th December 1756

South Carolina } The draft of a Representation to His Majesty upon
Georgia } those parts of the Letters from the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia mentioned in the Minutes of the 21st Instant which relate to the Temper and disposition of the Indians surrounding those Colonys. and the apprehensions of the People that they shall be involved in an Indian War having been prepared pursuant to the said Minutes. was agreed to transcribed and signed. as was also a Letter to Mr Pitt one of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State inclosing the same

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B. P. R. O. South Carolina B. T. Vol. 28. p. 155.

(January 28. 1756)

To William Wood Esq.r Secry to the Commiss.rs of the Customs.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations to desire you will move the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to give directions that there be prepared to be laid before their Lordships. as soon as conveniently may be.

An account of the Quantitys of Gunpowder exported to the Province of South Carolina from the 1st of Janry 1755 to the 1st of Janry 1756.

I am,

Sir.

Your most Obed.t Serv.t,

John Pownall.

Whitehall
Janry 28. 1756

B.P.R.O. South Carolina B.T. Vol. 28. p. 156.

(Jany 30th 1756)

William Bogdani Esqr Secry to the Board of Ordnance.

Sir,

I have laid your letter to me of the 23^d Instant before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, who have taken the subject matter of it into their consideration, & as it appears to them from the best information they have been able to obtain, that Mr Beswick and the other gentlemen, in whose behalf he has made the application mentioned in your letter, are merchants of a fair character; and that the 179 Barrels of Gunpowder are proposed to be shipped in consequence of Orders which they have received from Merchants & Traders of reputation in the Province of South Carolina, the greatest part of which carry on a very extensive Trade with the Indians in amity with his Majesty; and that the whole of this Gunpowder, except perhaps a very inconsiderable part to answer common demands, is intended to be employed in carrying on this valuable Branch of Commerce,

in

in the course of which great quantitys of Gunpowder must necessarily be annually expended: their Lordships see no objection to complying with Mr. Berwick's request, unless the exportation of so large a quantity should interfere with the demands on account of the Publick Service: of which the Board of Ordnance are the proper Judges.

I am with great regard,

Sir,

Your Obed.t humble Serv.t

John Cownall.

Whitehall
Janry 30th 1756

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol. 18. K. 128.

(Feb.y 4th 1756)

To the Right Honourable the Lords Comrs
for Trade & Plantations

The Humble Representation of Charles Pinckney
Esqr of South Carolina.

May it please your Lordship.

Some time in the month of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four, I took the liberty to lay before your Lordpps two several Representations of the designs of the French to build a Fort in, and take possession of that part of his Majesty's Dominions situate in the Upper Cherokee Country, which I humbly conceived to be of the utmost importance to His Majesty's Interests and Service, and the peace and safty of the Province of South Carolina to prevent. And therein I took the liberty further to represent to your Lordpps the many pressing instances that the Cherokee Indians had from time to time for many years passed made to the Govern.t of that Province, to obtain the building a Fort in that Country for the security of their women & children against the attempts of the French and their Indians

whilst

whilst themselves should be engaged in war with them: And I humbly suggested to your Lordpps the necessity I conceived there was of complying with the requests of those Indians in that particular and the promises the Govern.r of Carolina had made to them to perform the same; And your Lordpps were pleased on the 20th day of that month to report on the same to the Right Honble Sir Thomas Robinson one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to acquaint him with the several steps, which, upon the books in your Lordpps Office, appear'd to have been taken towards erecting Forts in the Cherokee Country.

Your Lordpps will give me leave to mention that some further measures were thereupon taken and directions sent over to America for carrying this necessary work into execution; but by some unhappy means or other the same hath hitherto been neglected, to the great disquiet and uneasyness of those people and the utmost danger of the loss of them to the British interest, by not only irreconcileably disgusting them, but giving the French an opportunity of effecting their scheme of making themselves master of that Country, so necessary

to

to them for the perfecting their grand design of opening and securing a communication betwixt their settlements on the river St Lawrence and the Missisipi.

Your Lordships will further give me leave to mention that the French have not lost their view of this matter but are now actually carrying it into practice, as an affair of the highest importance to theirs, and destructive of the British interests in those Countries, and which your Lordpps may be assured they will never leave, untill we effectually prevent them by complying with the repeated instances of the Indians, and the no less repeated promises of the English to do this work: a work which is not more necessary for the preservation of the former, than it is for the security of the latter against the unwearied designs of the French.

I humbly hope for your Lordpps pardon for the trouble I have heretofore given you on this matter; and I doubt not of obtaining the like on the present occasion, when I further humbly represent to your Lordpps that within these few days past'd I have received Letters from Carolina

dated

dated the eighth of December last, wherein it is set forth that three days before several chiefs of the Cherokee Indians with their warriors and others, to the number of one hundred and fifty, had come to Charles Town, altho' they had been there before so lately as in May last, and had in terms, not very decent to be rehearsed to your Lordships "demanded of the Governour in Council to know whether "he would build them a Fort or not in the Upper "Cherokee Country for the security and preservation "of their wives and children against the designs "of the French; and limitted the Govern.r to two days, "to give his positive answer whether he would do "it or not; alledging that they were come down on "purpose to know it, and to inform him that the "French were then actually building a strong Fort "within twelve days journey of their Towns." And to the Governours asking them whether they would go to war in the Spring to Virginia, they answered No; and said they were likely to be in more danger than the Virginians since the French were now so near them, and they had not a Fort for the defence of their women and children.

my

My Lords from this spirited, and I humbly presume your Lordpps will think reasonable demand of these people, you will perceive the danger there is, of their delivering up their country and throwing themselves wholly into the hands of the French if it is not without further delay complied with; the fatal consequences whereof to his Majesty's interests, and to the very existence of the Southern British Colonies on the continent of North America I will not now presume to repeat as I have in my former Representations so fully stated them to your Lordpps, and your Lordpps from your before mentioned report thereon to the Secretary of State have been pleased, so strongly to declare your sense and apprehentions thereof; But I humbly presume to hope your Lordships will be pleased again to represent this matter to His Majesty, that it may be considered and directed to be carried into such execution as his Majesty's interests, and the importance of the case requires.

C. Pinckney

Feby 4th 1756.

Recd Feby 4.
Read Feby 5. } 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina B.T. Vol. 18. K. 129.

(3d February 1756)

Sir,

Agreeably to the request of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, signified in your letter of the 28th ultimo. The Commissioners of the Customs direct me to transmit you the enclosed account of Gunpowder Exported to Carolina from the 1st January 1755, to 1st January 1756, which you will please to lay before their Lordships. I am,

Sir,

Your most humble Servt

Wm Wood.

Custom House, London,
3d February. 1756

(Inclosure)

An account of Gunpowder entrd in the Port of London for Exportation to Carolina, from the 1st January 1756 to 1st January 1756.

1755		lbs.
January	31st	3000
March	4	2000
	14	1000
	19	1000

april	11	3000
	24	6000
may	2	7000
	6	3000
June	26	4000
	27	2000
	24	2000
	26	7000
August	8	6000
		6000
	22	2000
	23	600
	26	6000
	30	900
Sep^r	11	5000
	22	6000
	26	2000
		7000
Oct^r	3	3200
		8000

Total 92,700 lb Gunpowder

Rec^d
Read april 6 } 1756.

B. P. R. O. A. & W. I. Vol. 75.

Whitehall. March 10th 1756.

Gov.r Lyttelton.

Sir.

I inclose to you the copy of a very extraordinary Certificate signed by M.r Glen, with regard to two Frenchmen, whom he has thought proper to send to England, which Paper was left at my Office yesterday, by the Captain of a ship lately arrived from South Carolina, who has brought them to London. And the said Captain understanding it to be M.r Glen's intention to send over a considerable number of these Frenchmen. I have the King's Commands to dispatch this messenger to you to apprize you thereof, and to acquaint you, that you should upon your arrival at South Carolina, make immediate enquiry into this matter, and put a stop to any more of them coming to England. These Persons are part of the French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia, whom Gov.r Lawrence thought it necessary, for his Maj.ty's service to send away from that Province, as they had refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King, without some certain qualification,

and

and has dispersed them among the sev.l Provinces and Colonies in North America, where they have been received by the other Governors, and where it is the King's intention that they should remain till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified in relation to them, and that none of them, should on any account whatever, be sent to England. I am &c.ª

H. Fox.

(Enclosure)

South Carolina

To all to whom this present writing of Certificate shall come Greeting.

I James Glen Esq.r Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of South Carolina Do Certifie that Bernard Goudier and Joseph La Blanc were subjects of His Majesty King George the Second and were Inhabitants of Beau-Basin in Nova Scotia and for their misbehaviour were sent to this place by Governor Lawrence and are by me thought necessary to be sent to Great Britain to be dealt with according to his Majesty's Pleasure.

Given under my hand the 11.th day of Jan.y anno Domini 1756. James Glen.

B.P.R.O. A & W.I. Vol. 75.

Circular Letter. Whitehall. March 13th 1756.

Sir,

The Earl of Loudoun, whom the King has appointed Commander in Chief of all His Forces whatsoever, in No. America, being preparing to set out, with all Expedition, together with two regiments of Foot, a train of Artillery, and a sufficient quantity of warlike stores, which His Majesty has been pleased to order for the Publick service, in those parts, I am commanded to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that you should be ready to give His Lordship, and the troops from England, all the assistance in your Power, on their arrival in America, agreable to the orders sent you in Sir Thomas Robinson's Letter of 26th October 1754, and you will correspond with & apply to the Earl of Loudoun on all occasions, in the same manner as you were directed to do with the late Genl Braddock & Major General Shirley. It being of great importance to the King's service, that all possible facilities should be granted for the encouragement of such Persons as may be inclined to enlist in the King's Troops, it is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you should particular-

-ly

-ly recommend it, to your Assembly to make Provision out of such Funds as already exist, or may hereafter be raised for the King's Service, for repaying the Masters of such indented Servants, as shall engage in His Majesty's Service, the Money paid by the said Masters, upon the original contract, in proportion to the time, such indented Servants have to serve; and you will, at all times, discourage the harbouring, concealing or assisting such as shall desert the Service, and also use all means for discovering, & apprehending such Deserters. You will, likewise, use your best endeavours to prevail on your Assembly to appropriate such part of the Funds, now raised, or which shall be raised, for the Publick Service, to be issued, & applied to the General Service, in such manner as the Commander in Chief shall direct. The King would have you recommend it, in the strongest manner, to your Council and Assembly, to pass effectual Laws for prohibiting all Trade & Commerce with the French, and for preventing the Exportation of Provisions, of all kinds, to any of their Islands or Colonies.

I am &c.

(Gov.r of N. Carolina) H. Fox.

B. P. R. O. A. & W. I. Vol. 75.

Circular Letter. Whitehall, 13th March 1756.

Sir,

I have acquainted you in my letter of this date, with the King's having appointed the Earl of Loudoun to be Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, but as it will be some time before His Lordship, or Major General Abercrombie, who is to be the next in Command to him, can set out from hence, the King has directed Colonel Webb, (who will forward this letter to you) to embark immediately for North America, and to take upon him the Command of the Forces there, till the arrival of Lord Loudoun, or Major General Abercrombie. You will therefore correspond with Colonel Webb, and give him all necessary lights and assistances, in the same manner, you were directed to do, to the late General Braddock.

It having been represented that a considerable number of the Foreign Settlers in America, might be more willing to enter into the King's Service, if they were Commanded by Officers of their own Country. An Act of Parliament has been

been passed, of which I send you enclosed a Printed Copy enabling His Majesty to grant Commissions to a certain number of German, Swiss & Dutch Protestants, who have served as Officers or Engineers; and as they have already engaged, they will embark with all Expedition, in order to assist in raising and commanding such of the Foreign Protestants, in North America, as shall be able and willing to serve with the rest of the Forces upon this occasion: And it is the King's Pleasure, that you should give any of the said Officers, who may come into your Government, all the assistance in your Power in the execution of this Service.

It being of the greatest importance that His Majesty should in the present situation of Affairs be truly & exactly informed of the real state of Defence of all His Colonies in America, as well in relation to the Ordnance & Stores of War; which are in each Colony respectively, as to the Forts, & Fortifications, & the number of their Inhabitants. It is the King's Pleasure that you should prepare and transmit to the Earl of Loudoun, or to the Commander in Chief

of

of His Majesty's Forces for the time being, an exact and particular account thereof, with respect to the Colony under your Government, in which you are to express the present actual state & quantity of the Cannon, small arms, ammunition, & other Ordnance & Military Stores, belonging to the said Colony, either in the Publick Magazines or in the possession of the Militia, or other Private persons, together with the true state of all places, either already fortified, or which you judge forthwith necessary to be fortified, with your opinion at large, in what manner His Majesty may farther contribute to the Security & Defence of the said Colony, and also as exact an account, as you can obtain, of what number the Militia is composed, & how armed, mustered & trained.

I am &c.

H. Fox.

(Gov.r of So. Carolina)

B. P. R. O. A. & W. I. Vol. 70.

Plymouth March 13th 1756.

Sir.

I have just received the honour of your letter of the 10th Instant inclosing a copy of Mr. Glen's certificate concerning Bernard Soudier & Joseph Le Blanc, & acquainting me with His Majesty's Pleasure concerning that part of the French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia whom Governor Lawrence has sent to South Carolina: I shall upon my arrival in the Province according to His Majesty's Command immediately take the most effectual means to prevent any more of them from coming to England & am with the utmost respect.

Sir,

Your most obedient
& most humble Servant.
William Henry Lyttelton.

Right Honble Henry Fox.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol 18. K. 130.

Whitehall april 3d 1756

My Lords,

Gov: Glen having, in a very extraordinary manner, sent over to England several of the French neutrals, that had been lately removed from Nova Scotia to South Carolina; I am to signify to your Lordships the Kings pleasure, that you should acquaint me with your opinion, in what way it may be most advisable to dispose of the said Persons.

I am,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most

obedient humble Servant,

H. Fox.

Lords of Trade.

Rec^d april
Read — } 1756.

B. P. R. O. A. & W. I. Vol. 70.

Charles Town, South Carolina
10th April. 1756.

Sir,

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace &c. held at Charles Town on the third Wednesday in October last, Alexander Michie was tryed & convicted of the murder of one William Buchanan, and Allen Mc. Kee of the murder of Edward Beale, for which offences judgment was pronounced by the Honble William Bull John Lining & John Drayton Esqrs His Majesty's Justices, in the absence of Peter Leigh Esquire Chief Justice of this Province against the said Alexander Michie & Allen Mc. Kee respectively.

By a Representation made to me by the said Justices on the 23d day of October last whereby it appeared that by the whole tenor of the Evidence given during the course of their Trials, there appeared no instance of inveterate anger, express malice, or cruelty and the malice only such as is implied by the Law. The Jury who found them guilty, on the above mentioned consideration, desired the Court to recommend them to me as proper objects

objects of his Majesty's mercy. I laid the said Representation before his Majesty's Council & they were of opinion that the said two persons were proper objects of his Majesty's Grace and mercy. & therefore advised me to grant them a Reprieve until and to the intent that his Majesty's Pleasure might be known thereupon; & further advised me to write to his Majesty's Secretary of State in Great Britain, & to recommend the said Alexander Michie & Allen Mc Kee as proper objects of his Majesty's mercy.

In consequence of the said advice I did Reprieve the said Alexander Michie & Allen Mc Kee as you may perceive by the Proceedings had on the said Trials and the several other Papers which I have the honour herewith to transmit to you under the Great Seal of this Province.

As the Deaths of Buchanan by Michie & of Beale by Mc Kee were occasioned only by Blows accidentally given in a Boxing between young men free from all aggravating circumstances of malice or cruelty, I humbly hope they will be thought proper objects of his Majesty's Clemency and most Gracious Pardon, for which reason

on

on the Behalf of these unfortunate young men. I beg leave most earnestly to entreat the assistance of your favourable & powerfull Recommendation of their unhappy situation to His Majesty.

I have the honour to be with
the greatest Respect
Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servant
James Glen.

(2 Inclosures)

(Endorsed)
Proceedings on the case of Alex.r
Mickie & Allen Mc.Kee. condemned
for murder at S.th Carolina.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. 28. p. 158.

(April 14. 1756)

Rt. Honble Henry Fox, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands signifyed to Us by your letter of the 3d Instant, that We should acquaint you with our opinion, in what way it may be most advisable to dispose of the French Inhabitants, which have been lately removed from Nova Scotia to South Carolina, and sent over to England by Mr Glen, We beg leave to acquaint you. That from the Minutes of the proceedings of the Governor & Council of Nova Scotia relative to the removal of these French Inhabitants, which we have already transmitted to you, and from the reasons given by Mr Belcher, the Chief Justice of the Province, for taking that measure, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, it appears that it was consider'd as a measure absolutely necessary for the security and preservation of that Province, and We are at a loss to account for so extraordinary a proceeding of the Governor of South Carolina in

37

in sending over six of these Inhabitants upon a bare assertion of their having been guilty of some particular misbehaviour in Nova Scotia without any proof of the Fact.

This appearing to be the state of the case, We do not conceive these People can be properly detained here as Prisoners, and as We think the sending them back to America would be to expose them to almost insurmountable difficulty and distress, We cannot suggest any other method than that of giving them such assistance as may enable them to pass into France, as they cannot in any degree be deemed subjects of His Majesty.

We are,

Sir,

Your most Obed.t &
most humble servants,

Dunk Halifax
Lo.me Jenyns
Rich.d Rigby.

Whitehall
April 14. 1756

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol. 18. K. 131.

Office of Ordnance.
1. May. 1756.

Sir,

Mr. John Beswick having applyd for leave to Export 17,200 Pounds of Gunpowder to South Carolina for carrying on a Trade with the Indians.

I have received the Board's Commands to desire you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords of Trade that They desire to be favoured with their Lordships opinion upon the said Request of Mr. Beswick.

I am,
Sir,
Your most Obedt
humble Servant.
W. Bogdani.

John Pownell Esqr.

Recd.
Read } May 14. 1576.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol. 28. p. 160.

(May 5th 1756)

William Bogdani Esqr Secry to the Board of Ordnance.

Sir,

I have laid your letter to me of the 1st Instant before the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, and am directed to acquaint you, for the Information of the Board of Ordnance, that, as it appears to their Lordships that the application now made by Mr Beswick is of the same nature with that upon which their Lordships gave their opinion in January last, they have no objection to complying with his request, unless the Exportation of so large a quantity should interfere with the Demands on Acct of the Publick Service, of which the Board of Ordnance are the proper Judges.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedt

humble servant.

John Pownall

Whitehall
May 5th 1756.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina B. T. Vol. 18. N. 133.

S.t Carolina April 14.th 1756.

My Lords,

I did myself the honour to write to your Lordships in June last and tho' I have had abundant matter for letters since, yet as I have been in continual expectations of Mr Lyttelton's arrival, and as he himself informed me after his misfortune of being carried into France, that he was immediately to imbark for this Province, I delayed writing hoping to have an opportunity of being the messenger myself, as I proposed to leave this Country soon after he landed. However as we have not had a ship from England these many months, and having a favourable opportunity for my dispatches at present I shall no longer defer laying before you a particular account of the affairs of this Province.

I have already given your Lordships the History of the last Session of our General Assembly ending in May. I was ashamed to mention their goodness to me they called it their Gratitude, They concluded that as it was not likely that ever I should have an opportunity of ever meeting them

them again in General Assembly, it was a piece of Justice to signify their grateful sense of my administration, I cannot repeat to your Lordships the manner in which they expressed themselves, but in General they said, that since they were to lose their Governor and had no way to reward his long and faithful services they thought the least they could do was to address his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to take these services into his Royal Consideration, they accordingly did so, and I have taken the liberty to enclose a copy of it marked N:1. and shall bring home the original

If what I had done before that Address merited such notice, I am sure the Services that I have had an opportunity of rendering them since, have been far greater, for in this time of general defection of almost all other Indians from the British Interest, Ours, more numerous than all others, were never more firmly attached to us, we have the strongest hold of them, they are Ours with their Hearts and with their understandings also, their inclinations sway them to be our friends, and I have made them sensible that it is their interest to be so. Many of the Colonies upon the Continent,

tho'

tho' far more powerful than this, have been deserted by the few Indians that were their Friends, and their back Settlements have been desolated by the cruel Incursions of those Savages, while it has pleased God to preserve this Province from such fatal calamities, and I hope, by the continuance of his blessing, and the chearful concurrence of the General Assembly in supporting my measures (which I have no reason to doubt of) we may still be preserved in Peace. But My Lords before I proceed to any particular account of our Indian Affairs it may be proper to premise that some years ago I represented to your Lordships and the Secretary of State the necessity of a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country which I was then in hopes would have excluded the French and their Indians whom I found ever busy and insinuating in that Nation, but it was their intrigues & insinuations that pointed out to me the necessity of doing somewhat more, had we built a Fort & rested satisfied with it, the French would probably soon have been upon an equal footing with us, for they had been at great pains to convince the Indians that it was their Interest to observe a neutrality

between

betwixt the French and the English, that this was the way to be courted and have Presents from both, and I am certain that had we then begun the Fort they would have prevail'd upon some of the leading men to sell them a spot land in another part of the Nation, and to permit them to built a Fort also; I have therefore for some years past tried every method to procure from them an absolute and formal surrender of all their Lands to His Majesty, and in June last at the meeting that I was invited to by their Headmen, as I mentioned to your Lordships in my last letter, I was so happy as to succeed far beyond my expectations, and I shall ever esteem that the happiest Period of my life, for I have had the honour thereby to add sixteen or eighteen thousand People to the number of His Majesty's Subjects, and Forty million acres of land to his Territories, and it was not the least lucky part of that transaction that it was so critically well timed, for I am morally certain, and I can prove it to your Lordships satisfaction, that if I had refused their invitation, and declined going to that meeting, the whole Cherokees would

have

have abandoned the English upon the news of General Braddock's defeat, for they had strongly been prepossessed with notions of the superior Power of the French in the Northern parts, and of the number and strength of their Forts: The Creeks would have in that event chearfully followed their example, and I have reason to believe they waited to see what turn things would take in the Cherokees; had these two great Nations turned to the French at that time, it would have proved a heavy blow to the British Interest in America, it would have been unavoidable ruin to this Province.

I should protract this beyond the usual Length even of my own letters, were I to fill it with every thing that passed at this meeting, many of the occurrences were entertaining and interesting, but as there is a tolerable account of the most material part of the transaction printed in our News Paper of the 24th. of July I beg leave to refer to it, and to the Copy of the Paper or Deed that was executed by the Cherokees, both which I have enclosed marked Nº. 2 and 3.

Before I set out on this journey I acquainted the Gentlemen of the Council and a Committee of

of the Assembly (who during the Recess of the House are Impowered to advise the Governor in the distribution of Indian Presents) that the hope of succeeding in this great point of making a purchase or procuring a surrender of their Lands was my chief inducement to undertake such a Tour of fatigue, at that season of the year, and in the then ill state of my health, and tho' my hopes were not so sanguine as to afford me any great prospect of success, yet as I had taken so much pains for several years together in that matter, & as this was likely to be my last essay, I was determined to leave nothing undone. But tho' the Council unanimously advised me to go, and both they and a Committee of the Assembly appauded my design, yet not one of them were so kind as to accompany me, I carried very few with me from Charles Town as I expected to be met by about 40 or 50 Indians at most, but when I had got 140 miles from Town, I received an Express from the Cherokees which surprised me, acquainting me that every Headman of the Nation was coming, and about 500 of their warriours and many women, and that they would be at

the

the place of meeting in 2 or 3 days. I at the same time receiv'd a letter from a Majestrate and Captain of the Militia in the Out Parts that he had certain intelligence that the Cherokees were coming in two Divisions, and that there were 300 in the first, and four hundred in the second, telling me also that it was the earnest request of all the People thereabout, that I would not meet them with a less number, otherwise they might conclude that there were no People in those Parts and that they could master them at their Pleasure, this made me send an Express to all the Country round, and I with great trouble got together a body of men well mounted and armed of between 4 and 500, but I foresaw that the greatest trouble would be to find Provisions in a Wilderness to feed above a thousand mouths, however My Lords, I have the pleasure to assure you that there were no complaints, nor cause for any, and that after we had continued together for seven days we parted perfectly pleased, and in the greatest Peace and Love.

The Presents I made them, or rather the Goods I gave them as the Price of their Lands,

there

there being then none remaining of those sent by his Majesty fit for the purpose, were to the amount of £500 sterling exclusive of the carriage, the carriage and all other expences whatever amounted to about £600 more, no part of which I can expect this Province to repay me, as they alledge it would be hard to load a particular Colony with the expense of what it is so much for the British Interest in general, and what every Colony on this Continent is equally concerned in with themselves, but were I never to be reimbursed this money (a loss that I could ill bear) it would not mortify me so much as a Map that has lately been published in London, since my journey, which robs me of the honour of all I did there, and asserts that all the Cherokee Country was made over to the Crown at Westminster in 1729. but this I need not give myself the trouble to confute, your Lordships know the contrary perfectly well: It is inconsistent with my general Instructions, it is inconsistent with the instruction I had from the Lords of the Regency in 1748 to purchase a spot of ground from them over the mountains for building a Fort on. It was a

secret

secret to Governor Johnson tho' he was in England all the time the Cherokees were there and brought them back with him to this Country, for during all his time, and ever since, the Governor Council and Assembly have treated them as free and independent People, and as the sole Proprietors of their Country, and have from time to time since made small purchases of particular parcels of their Lands from them, and last of all it certainly was a profound secret to the Cherokees themselves, and I take the liberty to enclose two papers relating to this affair, of which I pray your perusal marked Nos 4 & 5.

But before I finish my account of the Cherokees I must acquaint your Lordships that it was a principal condition annexed to their surrender that a Fort should be built and garrisoned by his Majesty, I assured them it should be done, but that I could fix no time for it, however so eager were they to have it, that a great party of them came to Charles Town in the winter & represented their present dangerous situation and the threatnings of the French, in such language as

as made the Council press me to promise it should be built this Spring, but I have no more money than £1000 that I received from Mr. Dinwiddie for that purpose, and the Assembly have voted the Loan of another to his Majesty, perhaps I may prevail with them to advance a third, but this will be far from finishing such a Fort as will be of any service. 'tis true a few Pallisadoes or Puncheons put in the ground, and sometimes in a very irregular manner, with the addition of the name of some great man, is called a Fort in some parts of the World, but I hope I shall neither amuse myself nor abuse others with such trifles.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Bird two of the Council of Virginia, and some other Gentlemen from that Province are at present in Charles Town, it seems they were appointed by Mr. Dinwiddie to treat with the Cherokees for a number of their warriours to go to the assistance of that Province, and tho' they went to meet them in this Province, yet Mr. Dinwiddie gave me no intimation of any such meeting, I had not known of it but by a letter from the Cherokees,

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it has been over about three weeks, and had the Gentlemen succeeded 'tis probable I had never had the pleasure of seeing them here, but they have acquainted me that tho' the Presents they carried were of the value of £500 sterling besides ammunition, and tho' the bare carriage of these Presents cost £1000 yet they have not been able to prevail upon a single Cherokee to go, they said they would permit none of their People to go any where till the Fort that had been promised them be built, and unless it be soon set about, the fire that they have kindled with the English will be extinguished. — These gentlemen further inform me that within these two, or at most three months, a French Captain with about thirty men had come up Tennessee River within 150 miles of the Cherokee Towns and after viewing the Country marked some of the trees and nailed a plate of lead upon them to take possession for the King of France, and told some of the Indians that they would return very soon in order to build a Fort there, this news is confirmed by a Person of good credit of this Province now in the Cherokee Nation, with this disagreeable addition, that the French are

at

at present busy fortifying a Tower lower down that River, where they give out they have 4000 men, this must either be upon the Ohio or Missisippi River, but for my own part I give no credit to the Report, at least I think the numbers are magnified, and if I go up to the Cherokee Nation to lay out this Fort, as the Cherokees are very pressing I should, and to prevail with the Cherokees to go to the assistance of Virginia, as these Commissioners are very pressing I should, I shall think myself perfectly safe with my Friends the Cherokees, notwithstanding there will not be above 150 white People at the Fort.

I have been as tedious in my narration of the Cherokee affairs, that I am afraid to adventure on the Creeks, but as they are of equal importance it is as necessary you should be fully informed of them, wch cannot be done without mentioning a great many particular circumstances, 'tis true I could like a Centinel upon his Post call out every now and then <u>All is well</u>, but 'tis impossible you could have an exact notion of these affairs without a minute detail, which I therefore hope you will pardon.

To

To what I said of the Creeks in my last letter, permit me to add that they were twice sent for to the Albama Fort afterwards, where were present 2 or 300 of them each time, at the last meeting the Captain represented some of the Settlements in Georgia, which he called the encroachments of the English, in such light, as that a noted Headman, and formerly a good Friend of ours, Malatchi, said publickly that he would once more send the English a Summons to leave those Settlements, and if they did not remove, the War hoop should drive them. Another of their greatest Headmen pretended to direct our Traders to sell their Goods at lower prices than they bought them at, at least than they could be afforded for, and ordered them out of their Country for refusing to comply: We were informed and it is certainly true that they had consented to the utter destruction of the Chickasaw Nation assuring the French that they would give them no aid nor assistance, and formally agreed that the French and Chactaws might cut them off.

In short My Lords we had so many Letters Journals and Affidavits from our Traders filled with alarming accounts, that I could hardly doubt their intention

intention of breaking out War with us. However I still continued my pressing instances to prevail with them and at length they consented to come down. About this time the Indian Presents from His Majesty for the Province of Georgia arrived, and Governor Reynolds sent them up to Augusta and went up himself to distribute them, he waited there several days, but no Indians came, at length he received a Message from them that they would be there in a day or two, and if he was there they would see him & speak with him as they passed, but their business was with the Governor of Carolina, this I am afraid disobliged Mr Reynolds for I hear he left Augusta the next day and left one Mr Little his Secretary to distribute the Presents, however they seem to have had no great influence upon them, they were not much softned with what they got, for they came hither not in the best disposition, the Council agreed with me that there were three points proper to be proposed to them, first to try to obtain their permission to build a Fort in their Nation and that we might send soldiers for that purpose whenever we pleased, we imagined that by this means in case of a

rupture

rupture with France we might without alarming the Indians easily take the Albama Fort, and in order to make the proposal of a Fort the more relishing, I told them we would sometimes send Presents to be distributed there, which would save them the long and fatiguing journey of coming to Charles Town. The second point was to prevail with them to give no disturbance to the Settlers in Georgia. The third was to persuade them to declare for the Chickesaws either by obliging the Chactaws to return to the British Interest and to Trade with us, at least to desist from destroying the Chickesaws, or in case of their refusal to join the Chickasaws and Cherokees in carrying on the War against the Chactaws, after consulting a day or two upon these proposals they answered. To the first that they would not agree to our having any Fort but would give use the use of a House to put any Presents in that we intended to give them, they would permit no soldiers to be in it, but there might be servants to take care of the Goods and to cook Provisions &c provided they did not exceed ten in number. To the second they answered, that they would adhere to their old

agreement

agreement with the English and would suffer none of them to settle on their side of Savannah River, and tho' they once permitted some of them to settle a Town near the mouth of it (Savannah Town in Georgia) yet they expected they should continue there, and not creep further up, that if they did it would breed ill blood, and their young men would undoubtedly kill all the creatures belonging to any who should attempt it. To the third they answered the Chickasaws lay remote from them, that they would not concern themselves with their affairs, that they had sometime ago advised them to leave their Country and come and live with them, but that they were an obstinate People and deserved whatever happened. That it was true the French and Chactaws intended their destruction but they would have nothing to do with them.

This public Declaration was not more alarming to all Present than the Treaty that I prevailed with them to enter into before they left Charles Town was agreable to this and the neighbouring Province. I beg leave to transmit a Paragraph of Governor Reynolds's letter to me upon that subject marked N.6. and at the desire of the

Indians

Indians I transmit the Treaty its self to be laid before His Majesty. I was particularly careful in framing it to adhere closely to what they said, never altering their sense, and seldom varying their words And I may venture to assure your Lordships that every part of it will be performed, for never was any Treaty better understood or more approved of by any Indians, and I hope it will meet with your Lordships approbation; for by it their Peace with the Cherokees is confirmed and strengthened. The Chickesaw Nation is saved, their friendship to the English established, and their biass for the French so entirely alter'd that we can depend upon their declaring War either against them or the Chactaws whenever we give the word.

Malatchi was so much indisposed as not to be able to be present at this meeting, and I hear he is since dead. I should have lamented his loss more sometime ago, but for this year or two past he has been so much courted by the French, that he had not virtue enough to resist the force of their great Presents to him.

The Chickesaws are in the same situation as when I last wrote to your Lordships, and I

need

need not trouble you about the Catawbaws. The Commissioners from Virginia acquainted me that they took that Nation in their way, and delivered the Governors letters desiring their assistance, and they inform me that they have a promise that thirty or forty of them shall go, but they were greatly surprised when I told them I had written three different letters to Governor Dinwiddie, many months ago, promising him at the peril of my life 5 or 600 Cherokee Warriours if he would agreeable to His Majesty's Orders enable me to build that Fort in their Country. I shall here conclude our Indian affairs to enter upon a subject that has created great uneasiness to this Government. Some months ago Governor Lawrence sent hither, without any previous notice, upwards of 900 of the Inhabitants of Acadie (who have been generally denomited French neutrals) without mentioning whither they were British subjects, or subjects of the King of France, or without saying that he had any orders or directions from His Majesty for so extraordinary a step. As I foresaw the great burthen that maintaining them would bring upon the Province, I desired before they

they were landed that the General Assembly would come to some Resolution to make Provision for defraying that expence, their zeal for His Majesty's Service made them readily receive them; but they soon found that the expence far exceeded what they had any notion of or could well bear, and therefore it was not long before they lessened their allowance, and in a little time more they tired of giving any thing but to the sick, however as we are busy about our Fortifications, such as are able to work earn a subsistance that way, others go about begging, and some I am afraid must starve. The Council advised me and urged me to ship them off to England, and yet they acknowledge them to be British Subjects, I told them that as there were some few of them on board a ship that the Legislative body would not receive on shore, I could prevail with Captains of vessels bound from hence to carry them off, and accordingly eight or ten were sent away but that I very much doubted my power of transporting the others whom we have received if they were British Subjects, without their own consent, I told them that in my opinion it would

be

be illegal and unwarrantable, an act not only directly contrary to one of my Instructions, but that it would be a violation of Magna Charta, and might subject me to all the pains and penalties in the Habeas Corpus Act, and therefore I absolutely refused doing it. I have above mentioned something of the expence, which though it be lessened, yet still is considerable but the danger that many People apprehend from them, gives the utmost uneasiness, for tho' their number is not sufficient to attempt anything by force, yet they may watch opportunitys and join with the Negroes; and as there are many timber buildings in Charles Town, it is apprehended they may set fire to it in several places at once, so that we are obliged to have three distinct Corps on Guard every night and as we have at present very few soldiers here the Inhabitants mount Guard at two of these Places. I have not mentioned a danger wch I think is unavoidable as the hot weather approaches, that of an infectious distemper (the Goal Distemper) occasioned by their being close crowded in small houses, wearing thick cloaths calculated for their cold climate,

and

and being naturally nasty, I have tried every expedient that can be thought of, and made many proposals to them to get them to disperse among the Planters in different parts of the Country, but they absolutely refuse, and no Planter will receive them unless they be willing to go, and none of them will settle in the Country by themselves upon any terms, besides the number sent to this Province which was a thousand there were four hundred sent to Georgia, 200 of which are already come to Charles Town and all the rest are to follow.

I beg leave also to inform your Lordships that Captain Hood Commander of the Jamaica sloop station'd at the Bahama Islands having taken four French ships off Cape Francois came with them ten days ago into this Port and there are a hundred and six more French men belonging to them whom he proposes to leave here and to go with Captain Proby, Commander of our stationed ship, and the sloop on the North Carolina Station in a few days to Halifax.

No Governor that ever was in America has alarm'd their own Province or the Mother Country less than I have done, or put them to

less

less expence, but in our present situation, it were criminal in me to conceal from your lordships the just apprehensions of the People, for tho' we are very busy about our Fortifications, which have cost upwards of £30,000 our money since July, yet at present and for some time to come we must be naked and open to every Invader, and it is greatly to be feared that the least appearance of an enemy from without would throw us into great consternation, nor is it to be wondered at when it is considered that we have upwards of 1200 French acadians in this little Town, 400 of whom are men, and many more daily expected from Georgia and one hundred French Prisoners whose principles and inclinations prompt them to do us all the mischief in their power; besides 400 negroes who must always be looked upon in weak settled Countrys with a watchful and jealous eye.

I late received a letter from M.r Reynolds Governor of Georgia, acquainting me that a set of lawless People had settled themselves to the Southward of the River Alatamaha, under the conduct of one Gray, that they had laid out a Town and a Fort, and bid defiance to all who should oppose

oppose them, and that as they were not within the Government of Georgia he concluded they were within the limits of this Province, as they undoubtedly are, and desiring that he would apply some remedy to this evil before it grew too big for correction, I have since received letters from the People themselves, or at least from the leading men, who style themselves the Council, requesting that they may have Grants there for their Lands from this Governm.t, but in the present situation of affairs it might not perhaps be so advisable to countenance such remote settlements especially as we have large Tracts of uncultivated Lands much nearer the seat of Government, for it is greatly to be feared that such a step would not only give umbrage to the Spaniards but if the People were so irregular and licentious as they are represented they would soon draw a war upon themselves.

Probably if those Lands to the Southward of Alatamaha were to be thrown into the Georgia Government and it were to be bounded by a West line from Augusta or 20 miles above it, it might tend to the mutual benefit of both Provinces. I

have

have sent by this conveyance the Journals of the Council and Assembly, the Laws passed last Sessions were sent, and these passed this Sessions shall immediately be sent with my reasons for assenting to them, but I am affraid I shall not have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships that I have assented to the Tea Bill it lyes at present with the Council for the second Reading but they have some difficulties. there is £20,000 in it for our Fortifications, and £7000 to be advanced to His Majesty for the Fort in the Cherokees and the Assembly have Resolved to advance £7000 more towards that Service, but in all events even if the Tea Bill should not pass I am determined to proceed with that necessary work.

I am with the greatest Respect,
My Lords,
Your Lordships most Obedient
and most humble Servant,
James Glen.

Right Honble
Lords Commissrs for Trade.

P. S. A vessel is just arrivd from London which sailed the middle of January and brings accots that Mr. Lyttelton may be hourly expected, should

should be arrive within this fortnight I shall endeavour to give him such a Reception as my duty to his Majesty, and my regard for his merit require me, if not I shall be gone to the Cherokees.

Recd June 9
Read July 15 } 1756.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Commons House of Assembly of your Majesty's Province of South Carolina.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

We your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons House of Assembly of this your Province of South Carolina met in General assembly sensible that your auspicious Reign is the source of all Blessings to all your People never fail to put up the most fervent Prayers to Almighty God for the Preservation of your Precious life, and that the British Scepter may never cease to be swayed by one of your Royal House, that our Nation may ever continue a free People.

We beg leave to lay at your Royal Feet, the Tribute of our humblest Thanks for the many

many Tokens of your Royal Bounty for this Colony and particularly for your Majesty's appointment and long continuance of his Excellency James Glen Esqr present Governour. who by his Vigilance contributed to our safety during a long War, and by his Diligence endeavoured to promote our Prosperity in Peace, and both in Peace and War having made the Happiness of the People his peculiar care, has thereby shewn himself to be truly your Majesty's Representative.

Permit us, Sir, to approach the Throne then, and in Gratitude for the Blessings of his Excellency's mild and good Administration, to beg leave to express our Sentiments of his Services, and humbly to submit the same to your Royal Consideration.

In the Commons House of Assembly the 20th day of May 1756.

By Order of the House
Benja Smith. Speaker.

Read June 9 } 1756
Read

H. 1310.

(Inclosure N: 2.)

[Numb. 1101]

The South Carolina Gazette. from Thursday July 24th to Thursday 31st July. 1755. N. 135.

(Inclosure N: 3.)

His Excellency James Glen Esq: Governour of South Carolina, having at the earnest and pressing desire of the Headmen of the Cherokees met them in the woods about two hundred miles from Charles Town, and having held several conferences with them in the hearing of the Kings Headmen and Warriours of that Nation of several hundreds of their People and of several hundreds of the Inhabitants of South Carolina who accompanied his Excellency the Governour upon this occasion And Connacaughte the Headman of the Nation having acquainted him, that as he was unable to come so far as Charles Town he had prayed him to meet him half way that he might consult with him how the prosperity and security of the Cherokee Nation might be promoted and that he had brought his warriours and young men with him that they might hear the advice that might

be

be given. That their enemys were very numerous and very near them, that the Banks of many of the Rivers near their Country were inhabited by them, yet that the Cherokee Towns lay open and exposed to them, by which means their Country all around was covered with Blood. He hoped the Governour would represent their case to the Great King George and intercede for them, that they might have arms and Ammunition to defend themselves from their enemys, and what else he thought proper for them, for they reckoned themselves to be his Children and Brothers with the English, and that he was the common Father of both.

At these several Conferences many strings and Belts of Wampum were delivered by them to his Excellency the Governour to put him in mind of their requests and to confirm what they said, but that all might be summ'd up in one Speech and that they might have an opportunity of adding anything that had been omitted, they desired that Wednesday the 2d day of July might be appointed for hearing them and concluding and finishing all the Conferences and

every

every thing that was to be transacted at this Treaty.

And accordingly Connacaughte of Cholee Head of the Nation and the other Kings and Headmen and Warriours to the number of five hundred being present, His Excellency the Governour and Connacaughte of Cholee were placed on two chairs the Headmen sat on Benches before them and all the Warriours sat around under the Trees Chulach Kullach who had been appointed to speak for the whole, holding a Bow and arrows in his Hand spoke as follows.

What I am now to speak, our Father the Great King George should hear, we are now Brothers with the People of Carolina, and one House covers us all, the Great King is our common Father (at this time a little Indian Child was brought him whom he presented to the Governour) with these words, we, our wives and all our children are the children of the Great King George and his subjects, he is our King and Head and Father and we will obey him as such. I bring this little child that when he grows up he may remember what is now agreed to, and that he may tell it to the next generation that so it may be handed

down

down from one generation to another forever.

The Indian then opening a small Leather Bag in which was enclosed some earth laid the same at his Excellency's Feet, adding that they gave all their Lands to the King of Great Britain, and as a Token of it they desired that this parcel of earth might be sent to him for they acknowledge him to be the Owner of all their Lands and Waters. His Excellency accepted of the same and promised it should be sent to him.

The Indian then opened another small Bag of Leather filled with parched Corn Flour, and said that as a Testimony that they not only delivered their Lands but all that belonged to them to be his property, they gave the Governour what was contained in that small Bag, which was the Produce of their Lands desiring that it might be sent also to the Great King George, the Governour accepted of it and promised that it should be conveyed to the King.

The Indian then delivering a Bow and Arrows to the Governour desired that he would acquaint the King their Father, that there was little or nothing that they could make, the Bow and Arrows

which

which they delivered up to be laid at the Great King's feet. were all the arms that they could make for their defence, they therefore hoped that he would pity the condition of his children and send them arms and ammunition to defend them against his and their enemys and they hoped that their elder Brother the Governour would soon acquaint their Father with it.

We beg that the Governour would let the King know that the French want the Lands which they have now given to their Father, that they imagine the French have but bad Lands and that they greatly want their Lands, but that they will fight for them till they lose their lives in their defence, they desire the Governour and all that attend him may think on what they say that they will fight for their Lands now their Fathers while one of them are alive. That some intend to go out to War soon against King George's enemys if they dye no doubt the English will lament the loss of so many Brothers If they get the victory and return in safety no doubt the English will rejoice along with them. The Governour assured them that the Bow and arrows should be laid at His majesty's Feet and

that

that he would acquaint him with what they had now said.

The Indian then taking out some strings of white wampum said that their Speech was now near an end, that tho' he had delivered it and was the mouth of the Nation, yet that every word that he had said and all that he had done had been agreed upon at a general meeting and consultation of the Head men, that he had delivered it in their presence and hearing and he hoped that he had executed the Trust that they had reposed in him to their satisfaction (to which they unanimously and with one voice assented).

The Indian then added that now the Governour of Carolina and the Head men of Chotee were both present, that he hoped the Governour of Carolina would soon let the Great King know all that had passed, and that the Head men of Chotee should let all the Cherokees know that every thing that was had now passed must be performed and that it must remain forever.

His Excellency the Governour in a Speech to the Indians acquainted them that all that had passed at the several Conferences, particularly at this

this present one gave him and his People singular satisfaction, that he was sure their other Brothers in this part of the World and in England would rejoice at it, and that he did not doubt but that it would give pleasure to the Great King George their Father. That in his name he accepted of what they had delivered to him at this present Conference and promised that they should be soon sent, and as they had delivered these thing to him and a string of Wampum in confirmation of the Talk and of the present transactions, he would on the Kings part deliver to them some Goods which he had brought along with him.

The Indian the said that there was but one thing more that they desired that as the Indians could not write their Elder Brother the Governour should take the trouble to put all that had passed between them in writing that it might be read in their hearing and that the Head men might put their marks to it, and that he the Governour and they with him might do the same, and that it might be sent to their Father to be kept by him for ever. The Governour promised it should be done and that he would order the Great Seal of

the

the Province to be affixed to it.

What is contained on the three preceeding pages is signed in the woods between Charles Town and Choti at a place called Saluda.

Signed by Conacauntee Head King and the other Kings and Heads of the Cherokee Nation and the Great Seal of the Province was affixed to it in their presence, and at their desire, they then deliver'd it to the Governor and desir'd that he would also sign it. All which is witnessed by Thomas Law Elliott and three and twenty other Gentlemen.

I shall bring a Certified Copy with me from the Secretary's Office

I. G.

Recd June 9 }
Read ___ } 1751.

K. 136.

(Inclosure N°4.)

Historical Relation of Facts delivered by Ludovick Grant Indian Trader to His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina.

In Obedience to your Commands to acquaint you

you with all that I know or have heard concerning any surrender of the Country of the Cherokees to the Crown of Great Britain in 1729 or at any other times and also any thing relative to any surrender or Sale of all or any part of their Lands at any time before or since I have lived among them, I take the liberty to lay before you the following Memorial, in which I have been careful to insert nothing but what I know to be true and what I am ready to attest upon Oath.

It is about 30 years since I went into the Cherokee Country where I have resided ever since, during that space I have corresponded with the several Governors of this Province and I have directions to communicate all occurrences of any consequence or whatever was proper the Government should be made acquainted with, and agreeably thereto I have often written and sometimes received Letters from them. I have also been acquainted with the Head men in every part of the Nation, and as I speak their language, I have been often consulted by them about their affairs, and I flatter myself I have thereby had opportunitys of serving my Country by explaining

ning things and preventing misunderstandings.

I may therefore say with great certainty that if ever there had been any such Surrender I must have heard of it but I never heard of any such thing nor do I believe that any such thing was ever proposed to them till lately, I fancy the transaction alluded to is what happened when Sr Alexander Cuming was in the Cherokees, or when he carry'd over 6 or 7 of them to London tho' it did not happen in the year 1729 but in the following year and as I know more of that matter than any man now living I shall lay before you a full accot of it. Sr Alexander had resided sometime in Carolina and intending to return to England he was desirous first to see the Cherokee Country, I resided then in the Town of Great Tellique in that Nation and my business calling me to Chas Town I had got the length of Keowee which is about 150 miles from where I lived and I there met with Sr Alexander just arrived from Carolina he acquainted me and some of the other Traders who were going down that he had no errand but to see the Country and that he would continue there but

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a few days requesting us to return with him and accompany him which accordingly we agreed to do we din'd that day all together at the House of Joseph Barker Trader in Keowee and at dinner some of the Traders mentioned that these Indians was not in the best disposition at night we went to the Town House were all the Indian men and women meet every night when they are not out a hunting even Head men go there to partake of the diversion after we had continued some time there Sr Alexander made a speech to some of the Head men of the Town which I remember perfectly well having had occasion to repeat the same speech in every Town we went through To wit. That he was one of the Great King George's Children but was not sent either by the Great King or any of his Governors, That he was no Publick Person and only came for his own private satisfaction to see their Country and that he would drink the King's health hoping that all present would pledge him which he accordingly did upon his knee desiring us to follow his example and we desired the Indians to do so to, upon which Sr Alexander said

said it was easy to make them all good subjects.
but I must not omit a circumstance pretty ex-
traordinary, Sr. Alexander carried with him
into the Town House, his Gun, his Cutlass, and
a pair of pistols and one of the Traders telling
him that the Indians never came there armid
and did not like that any shou'd, he answered
with a wild look that his intention was if any
of the Indians had refused the King's health to
have taken a Brand out of the Fire that burnt
in the middle of the Room and have set fire
to the House, that he wou'd have guarded the
door himself and put to death every one that
endeavoured to make their escape that they
might have all been consumed to ashes. This
strange speech which I and the other Traders
heard him make did not give some of them
who were to have been of the Party a very favour-
able opinion of him so they concluded it would
be safer for them to stay and leave him and
me to pursue our Journey which accordingly we
did setting out next morning and passing through
all the Towns betwixt that and Tellique where
I liv'd. he seldom staid above 2 or 3 hours never

above

above a night at any places whenever any Indians
met us as it is their custom to shake hands
Dr Alexander wou'd take his name down in his
Pocket Book saying that he had made a friend
of him; from Tellique we rode over to Tenessee
and afterwards returned by Nuquassee where several
Traders met us, and a good many Indians.
Dr Alexander had been informed of all the cere-
monies that are used in making a Head beloved
man of which there are a great many in the
Nation they are called Ouka and as we translate
that word King so we call the Cap that he wears
upon that occasion his Crown it resembles a
Wigg and is made of Possom's hair died red
and yellow. Dr Alexander was very desirous to
see one of them and there being none at that
Town one was sent for to some other Town he
expressed great satisfaction at seeing of it
and the told the Indians that he wou'd carry
it to England and give it to the Great King
George he again repeated what he had said
at Keowee and the other Towns, That he was
one of King George's children and came to see
their Country, that he was soon going over the

great

great notes and if any of them would go with him to see England he would carry them, this was what passed at that meeting. I was there present the whole time and am positive that there was not the least word spoke about surrendering any Lands, I know all the People that went over to England well, I know they had no Commission or authority from the Nation to give away any of their Land and I know they had no Power or Right in themselves to do it I was present when they returned from England and when the presents that they brought over with them were distributed and heard them make their report of all that they had seen but I never heard one word about their surrendering their Country on the contrary they brought with them a written paper or parchment which I have seen and read the Title of which is Articles propos'd or proposals made by the Lords of Trade to the Cherokees, and there is the answer of the Cherokees to these Proposals but not the least tendency towards any surrender of the Land. And I shall next give an account of a transaction that will put that matter out

of

of doubt. Some of the Cherokees not long after the arrival of these People were guilty of great irregularities and seiz'd on many of the Goods belonging to the Traders refusing to give satisfaction for the same so that the Government was oblig'd to withdraw the Trade from them and to call all the Traders out of the Nation but the Indians immediately applied to Virginia who instantly sent Goods to supply them but this Government having Notice that they were to come in by the Catawbaw Nation sent several people to stop them among whom I was one. The Cherokees having then no other recourse were obliged to make their submission &c accordingly came into Charles Town for that purpose. The Government rec't them well and purchased a small spott of Ground from them near Toogalew to build a Fort upon Mr Johnson was then Governor who had been wth them all the time that they were in England and knew every Transaction relating to them there he came out with them in the ship and would never certainly have purchas'd a small spott of their Land from them had they surrendered

the

the whole to His Majesty when they were in England
The Assembly also would have scrupled paying
any thing for it but this transaction was in
the presence of the Gov.r Council and Assembly
and happened a year or two only after the re-
turn of the People who had been in England.

The next circumstance that I shall take
notice of as having relation to their Lands is
of a very extraordinary nature it is what was
transacted by one Pryber who call'd himself
a German but was certainly an Agent for the
French, he went up from Amelia Township to the
Cherokee Nation and lived in the Town of Tellequo
and being a great scholar he soon made him-
self master of their Tongue and by his insin-
uating manner endeavoured to gain their
Hearts. He trim'd his hair in the Indian
manner and painted as they did going gener-
ally almost naked except a shirt and a Flap
he told these people that they had been strange-
-ly deluded, that they had been trick'd out of a
great part of their Land by the English, that
for the future they should make no concessions
to them of any kind but shou'd profess an

equal

equal regard both for the French and English and should trade with both upon the same footing which would be their greatest security for they would then be Courted and Caressed and receive presents from both, this doctrine was very taking amongst the Indians as he endeavoured that all he said should be. He proposed to them a new System or Plan of Government. That all things should be in common amongst them that even their wives should be so, and that the children should be look'd upon as the children of the public and be taken care of as such and not by their natural parents, That they should move the Chief Seat of Government to a place nearer the French called Coosawatee where in ancient times a Town had stood belonging to the Cherokees and that they should admit into their Society Creeks and Catawbaws French and English all Colours and complexions in short all who were of these principles which truly such as had no principles at all, but he inculcated most into the minds of the Indians a great care and jealousie for their Lands, and that they should keep the English at a distance from them, this produced

a

a very extraordinary Letter to this Government from the Indians wch was written by Cryber and sign'd by him as Prime Minister. This first opened the Eyes of the Government & shew'd them the great danger of his continuing any longer there and accordingly they sent up Letters to me desiring that I would do my endeavour to have him apprehended and sent down I well knew the impossibility of seizing him without their leave and the difficulty of doing it without their assistance I therefore endeavoured to prevail with Mouky who was then the Head of the Nation to give orders to some of his people to seize him and I promis'd him a very great Present for it. he thank'd me and said he would accept of the Presents and said that he would permit me to apprehend him and he believed none of his people would find fault with it but that they could not deliver to another people any person who had taken shelter in their Country. however this did not discourage me to desist and I some time after went into the Town House with a resolution to try what could be done, but I found that he was well apprised of my design and laughed at me desiring me to try

in

in so insolent a manner yt I could hardly bear with it and I told him that althō' I knew the Indians would not permit me to carry him down to be hang'd yet they would not find fault I hope if I should throw him into the fire wch I certainly would do if he gave me any further provocation.

I was then deeply ingaged in Trade and saw the great ill conveniency of my intermeddling any more in this matter upon which I wrote to the Government and represented to them the difficulty of doing it and that I was obliged for the reason above to decline it soon after which Col: Fox was sent up upon the same service with several persons to attend and assist him, and having endeavoured by Letters and Messages to decoy and draw him out of Town, but all in vain, he at length laid hold of him in the Town House for which he had like to have suffer'd, the Indians took it very much amis and told him that as the Country was their own they might do in it what they thought proper, that they might receive any person and give him protection and would permit none others to force him away

that

that whoever attempted it deserv'd punishment but as this was the first fault of that kind it should be forgiven wishing him to get out of their Country directly. Pryber continued to have many Conferences with the Indians in favour of the French and at length he went over to the Holbams Fort and was to have gone to Mobille to transact some business of importance but the Creek Traders were greatly alarm'd and they prevailed with their Indians to try to apprehend him which they accordingly did and his Negroe who jumped into the River in order to make his escape they shot dead. Pryber was afterwards sent down to Georgia with all his papers and died in Goal there, thus ended the famous Pryber after he had lived about three years in the Cherokee Nation a most notorious rogue and iniquitous fellow who if he had been permitted to have liv'd much longer in that Country would undoubtedly have drawn that Nation intirely over to the French Interest.

But notwithstanding of his death the French did not drop their design or lay aside hopes of having that Country but sent in other agents

from

from the Mississippi who preach'd pretty much the same doctrine, namely, that it was good for them to live well with both the French and English to treat them alike and to Trade with them upon the same footing. That this was the way to receive presents from both and to have plenty of Goods sent into their Nation from all Quarters in short it was to have two strings to their bow and as the French and English had just broke out War with one another that they should sell them or give them a piece of ground to built a Strong House upon. That they might be safe in their persons and propertys from the English.

But your Ex^cy's happy Journey to Qb spoil'd all the French Schemes for soon after the Indian called the Black Dogg struck his Hatchet in one of their heads and threw him into the River and the other was shot at and wounded in the breast by one of his own people and went off.

The next circumstance that I shall mention is your purchasing a Tract of Land from them in the year 1746 or 1747. Col^o Stanley was sent

sent up as Agent for that purpose and Capt. Haig and Capt. Fairchild with 8 or 10 more were sent to attend and assist him, it cost a great expence to the Government and these Gentlemen found it very difficult and were at great pains before they could prevail with the Indians to part with it tho' that Land lay a hundred mile from their Nation the Sale was made by the Lower Towns only and they were many months about it and after all Col: Pawley was told by Connecawtee that he had been doing nothing and that the Lower Towns had no right to sell these Lands for tho' they lay nearest them yet they belong'd to the Nation in Generall and could not be sold without their consent. That he had rec'd no part of the price nor had he ever been consulted about it, it is several years ago since your Excellency first communicated to me your design of procuring a Grant or Surrender of all their Lands to the King but I did not flatter you that it wou'd be easy obtain'd, at first I thought it impossible because I well knew the pains the French had taken to purchase a small spot

from

from them and I never entertained any hopes of your success, till I heard the speech which the Indian made you at the Fort in Keowee, I was present when you purchased that piece of ground whereon the Fort stands and I remember that tho' one of the Head men offer'd you that Land for nothing yet you refus'd to accept of it 'till he had consulted the other Head men of the Lower Towns who were at home I saw the Goods delivered that you paid as the price of it and I was a subscribing Witness to the Conveyance, it was executed by the Head men in the Fort and one of them made the following speech. " This Fort has been often promised to
" be built but I never expected to live to see it
" done but mine eyes now see it and my heart
" is glad it is intirely owing to you and I thank
" you for it. I am going to give a great Talk
" but I shall not make it long. I shall end be-
" fore Sun down. Formerly all this Land on all
" hands belonged to the Red People no white man
" had a right to any part of it at length a ship
" came over the Great Water and the People who
" were in it desir'd leave to come on shore and as

they

"they were few in number we thought there could
"be no great danger from them they then asked
"a bit of land to plant upon which we gave them
"but soon after they crept further up and then
"a little further till we began to fear there would
"be no stopping of them but at last they built a
"house at the Congnes and we concluded then
"that that was to be their utmost limits and
"we were satisfied it should be so but some time
"after they came to Saludy and then to Qb and
"now your Excellency is come up this length; I
"shall be glad that I and my People live in
"Friendship with King George and his People but
"he lives a great way from us there is the Great
"Water between us and I am told he has Land
"enough of his own, you are very near us there
"is nothing but a little bit of wood betwixt you
"and us I have often gone backwards and
"forwards and think it nothing and your Ex-
"cellency has also come up here and I hope you
"will Return in safety and will frequently come
"and see us. We are a Poor People and have
"nothing to give you, the little piece of Land that
"I now give you is as nothing, it is like a

small

"small bit cut off from a great piece of Cloth it
"is hardly worth your acceptance but I propose
"soon to go round the whole Nation to every Town
"in it and to get them to give up all their Lands
"to you." To which you answered y^t you had
no use for their Lands and that it could be of
no service to their Nation to give them to you
but that if they wou'd give them to the Great
King he wou'd defend the Lands and prevent
their being conquered by the French or other
enemies. The next circumstance that gave
me hopes of your success was the behaviour of
the Indians when your Letter was read to them
pressing them to give all their Lands to the
Great King, I was present at that meeting in
consequence of the letter that you had written
to me and the other Traders to use our utmost
endeavours to prevail with the Indians to agree
to your proposal and Mr Beamer Mr Butler
and Mr Elliott and many other Traders were
then present the day that your Excellency's Letter
were taken into consideration by the Indians
they seem'd to agree to what you desir'd and
acknowledged that it would for their own good

and

and sapty and resolv'd to write a Letter to you to that purpose next day, but when that came many of them were of another mind. We concluded That they had been dealt wth in the night time by some of the white people who are notorious Rogues and live there because they are out of the reach of the Law; but perhaps it might have been because all the Head men were not present and since I have been at Saludy and saw them give up their Lands there I am perswaded it was because Old Hop wanted to do it himself and in the presence of all his people and it is very happy that it was not done at that meeting at Chottee for probably your Excelleney might have rested satisfied with that and not taken any further trouble, but the Nation would never have thought it so binding upon them nor would they have been so generally satisfied with it Whereas being done in a formal manner at Saludy and in the presence of all the Head men and Head Warriours there is not one person in the whole Nation who is not pleased with it and who will not fight to the last drop of their blood to defend the Title that

they

they made to his Majesty and I am truly of opinion That if any claim had been laid to their Lands as being the property of his Majesty before that Surrender at Saludy it might have been attended with ill consequences and might have induced them to have given some part to the French to convince us that they were their own Whereas they are now sensible That it is out of their power to do so, for when Connacantee the Chief returnd to his Nation from that meeting he stopd at the several Towns as he passd thro' the Nation and gave very good talks to all his People telling them that there must no longer be any complaints against the English for settling on their Lands for they had no longer any Lands That they properly call their own they had given them all to the Great King George upon whose Goodness it would now depend to permit them to live there themselves.

Sign'd Lud: Grant

Ludovick Grant a Trader to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, being duely sworn made Oath That the foregoing narrative by him delivered to His Excelleney the Governor of South Carolina

and

and containing 16 pages (in the Original) and every part thereof is true.

Sworn before me this 12. Jan.y 1756.

P.r Leigh.

Secretary's Office.

I do hereby certify that what is written upon this and the nine sheets of Paper hereto annexed is a true copy taken from the Record kept in this Office.

John Murray Depty Secry.

Retd June 9 } 1756.
Read — }

K. 137.

(Inclosure N.o 5.)

A Conversation between His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina and Chuconunta a Headman of the Cherokees whose name formerly was Ouconecau.

Gov.r I have heard you often mention your having been in England & your having seen the Great King George and your talking with his beloved men, are there any of your Countrymen who went over with you now alive.

Indian Not one. they are every one dead, I am

am the only Cherokee now alive who ever was in England or that saw the Great King George.

Gov.r Can you recollect what induced you to go to England, or what passed when you was there.

Indian. It is a great while ago, but I remember every thing as if it happened yesterday, and if you please to hear it, I shall give you an account of it, and shall not be long. A Person came up to our Nation from this Country whom the Traders called a great man and a Warriour, he rode through most of our Towns and desired a meeting of many of our Headmen, and accordingly they agreed to meet him in one of the Towns near the middle of our Nation. I was present at that meeting and heard every thing that passed, I remember he said that he was one of King Georges Children and that he intended soon to go over the Great Water to England, but before he went he had a curiosity to see our Country, that unless he had come he could not have believed that we were so poor and naked and so much in want of every thing, that he was sure if the Great King George knew it, he would take pity on our condition & would give us some Cloaths, and that when he

should

should go over the Great Water he would take care to inform him truly of it, but that it would have a much better effect if some of us would go along with him, but after some Questions were asked about England and how far it might be to it not one of our People would consent to go, and so the meeting broke up, and every man returned to his own house. At night Mr Wiggan the Interpreter came to the House where I was and told me that the Warriour had a particular favour for me, and that if I would consent to go he would be indifferent whether any other went, and Mr Wiggan pressed me very much to accept of his invitation, I was then a young man but I thought it right to consider before I spoke, I told him that I understood England was a great way off, that I would be long in going there, I would be detained there a considerable time, and would be long in returning, and I did not know how I should get back, but he assured me that the distance was very much magnified and that I might be back at the end of summer, or at least some time in the fall, upon which assurances I agreed to go. Early next morning one of our

People

People came to me and asked if what he had heard was true, that I had promised to go to England I acquainted him that I had, and I would be as good as my word, he then told me that neither he nor any other had intended to have gone but since I was to go that I should not go alone, for that he would accompany me, and that he knew of two or three more that he could persuade to go, accordingly they were spoke to and agreed making it in all six, and we immediately got ready and soon set off, but before we reached Charles Town we met 6 of our People returning from the Catawbaw Nation and the leader of that gang asked us whether we had any business or had been sent for to Charles Town we acquainted him that we had no business but that a Warriour had been up in our Nation and had promised to carry us to see England, and that we were going there, he replyed that he had heard much of England and wanted to see it, and would make one with us, and desired the five People that were with him to return to the Nation: Before we reached England he asked us if we had any thing to communicate to the Great King or any message to deliver from the Nation we told

him

them we had not and that we were only going to see England for our own pleasure, But he said that no doubt many Questions would be asked us when we came to see the Great King George, and that therefore it would be proper to fix upon one who should be the Speaker, that tho' I was the first person who had agreed to go, yet as I was the youngest of the Company, it would not be right that I should be Speaker and therefore Onkayala was appointed.

Gov.r Can you recollect whether the Warriour who carried you over proposed any thing about your surrendering, or giving your Lands to the Great King, or any of his beloved men, when you was in England ever proposed any such matter.

Indian. I am certain there was no such matter ever mentioned either by the Warriour in our Country, or any of our people, nor was it ever thought of, and I am equally certain that there was no proposal of that kind made while we were in England, either by the Great King George, or any of his beloved men, nor had we power to agree to any such proposal, nor did I ever hear that Question asked till now, I understand so much

much that if our Country had been given away then we could not have given it to you, I remember the talk that we had in England perfectly well, that we would be one with the white people in war, that is if they assisted us in our Wars, against our enemies, we would assist them against their enemies, but for our Lands they never would have been given but for the great pains you have taken with our People, and for your going up to our Nation and building a Fort there, and in particular for your meeting our Head men at Saludy and promising to build a Fort.

Richd Smith.

Richard Smith one of the Traders to the Cherokee Nation of Indians being duly sworn made oath that the annexed four pages of paper contains the substance of a conversation lately had between His Excell.y the Governor of South Carolina and Chuconnuntc and that all the answers and sayings of Chuconnuntc were truely interpreted & repeated by him this Deponent as the same were delivered by the said Indian and as therein is set forth.

Sworn before me this 12th Jan.y 1756

P.r Leigh.

Contents

Secretary's Office.

I do hereby Certify that what is written upon the three preceding Pages is a just copy taken from the Records kept in this Office.

John Murray Deputy Secry.

Recd June 9 } 1756. K. 138.
Read — }

(Inclosure 6.)

Georgia 23d Feb. 1756.

Sir.

The Treaty you have concluded with the Creeks will undoubtedly be very advantagious to all Parties concern'd for my part I cannot conceive that any thing therein can be mended but approve of every part thereof.

(Indorsed)

Extract of a letter from Mr Reynolds Gov: of Georgia to Mr Glen Gov: of South Carolina.

Recd with Gov: Glen's letter of 14 April 1756.

Recd June 9 } 1756. K. 139.
Read — }

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol. 18. N. 110.

Charles Town 3d June 1756.

My Lords.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordships that I landed here on Tuesday the 1st Instant, and the same day went through the necessary forms to enable me to take upon me the administration of the Government of this Province. The time I have been here has been too short to enable me to send your Lordships a circumstantial account of the state of any one publick matter, but as there is a vessel ready to sail I would not omit writing as I conceive it may be a satisfaction to your Lordships to know in general that the Province is in a state of perfect tranquillity from without tho' much disturbed & distracted with intestine dissentions.

Permit me to assure your Lordships that I will use every means in my power to restore that harmony which is so essential to the Publick Welfare & in every part of my conduct endeavour to the utmost to promote his Majesty's service in this Province

I am with the utmost respect.

My

My Lords,

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and

Faithfull Humble Servt

William Henry Lyttelton.

P. S. I am authoriz'd by Mr Baufain to acquaint your Lordships that he desires to resign his Office of one of His Majesty's Council in this Province &c that another person be appointed in his stead.

Recd Augt 2
Read Octr 8 } 1756.

B.P.R.O. A. & W.I. Vol. 70.

Charles Town 16. June. 1756.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that I arrivd here the 1st Instant on board His majesty's Ship the Winchelsea &c on the 3d communicated to the Council of this Province the Letter I receivd from you when I was preparing to embark at Plymouth. in which you signifyed The King's Pleasure to me concerning the French Acadians that have been landed here.

The Council was of opinion with me that a Proclamation shoud be issued strictly requiring & Commanding the Officers of the Sea Ports & other proper Officers Civil & Military to stop & detain all such Persons under that description who shoud attempt to depart out of this Province without express leave & Licence first obtaind from me for that purpose, which was accordingly done the eighth Instant. It appears from the Accounts that have been deliverd into me by the Commissary General that, exclusive of some who came into this Port from Georgia &c were sent away the next day, the whole number landed here

here at different times of Men, Women and Children amounted to One thousand & twenty seven, of which one hundred & nine have died & Two hundred & seventy three have been shipped off, or made their escape, so that there remains only six hundred and forty five, & alth' the number of Men among these last does not exceed One hundred & seventy one, yet it may be a matter of some difficulty to know how to dispose of them.

When they were first receiv'd on shore they were ask'd whether they would take the Oaths, which they all unanimously refus'd insisting upon being treated as Prisoners of War.

Whereupon it was not thought safe to disperse them in the Country, but some were sent away in Vessels bound to the Northward & some few to England & the rest who were able to work were employ'd in the repairing the Fortifications of this Town, but their behaviour was such that in order to quiet the apprehensions of the People concerning them, a Guard was appointed to patrole the Streets in the night time & Centinels were posted at proper distances near the houses where they are lodg'd.

as

As the Fortification Fund is very near the Term of its expiration they will have no further subsistence from the Publick untill that Fund is renew'd or some other Provision is made for them by a Law for that purpose. And as the General Assembly will meet the 21st Instant. to them I shall refer it to consider of a Bill by which His Majesty's Intentions may best be carried into execution & these people be maintain'd in a manner the least burthensome to the Province. I shall not fail to acquaint you with my further proceedings herein and am with the utmost respect.

Sir,

Your most obedient &
most humble Servant.
William Henry Lyttelton

Right Honble Henry Fox.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. X. 403.

Charles Town 19th June 1756

My Lords,

I hope your Lordships will have receivd a letter I had the honour of writing to you the 3d Instant by which I acquainted your Lordships with my arrival here & of which I have also sent a duplicate.

I will now lay before you, as clearly as I am able, the state things as I found them at that time, together with such steps as I have since thought it necessary to take. When I landed, Mr Glen was absent, being engagd in a Journey to the Cherokees in order to superintend the building of the Fort that has been so earnestly desird by that Nation.

Before he left Charles Town he had given leave to the Assembly to adjourn, as the heats & animosities which prevail'd between the two Houses had risen to the greatest height, and all Publick business was at a stand. I will not attempt to give your Lordships a minute detail of their proceedings, but the substance of them is as follows.

Mr

Mr Cooket having been employ'd by the Assembly to solicit their affairs in England, while Mr Pinckney acted as Agent by an authority from the Governor & Council, on the 11th day of March 1753, a Tax Bill was sent up to the Council &c in the Schedule annex'd was inserted an Article of £1400 Currency &c another sum of £159 - 15 - 6 to be paid Mr Cooket. To these Articles the Council objected, but the Assembly insisting upon them the Council rejected the Bill. This was follow'd by a prorogation after which another Tax Bill was sent up to the Council which was also rejected from the same motive; a second prorogation ensued and then a third Tax Bill was prepar'd of the same tenor with the former &c sent to the Council, which was accepted and received the Governors assent. But previously to this on the 21st of March a resolution was pass'd in the Assembly that no Accounts, Petition or other Paper concerning any claim or demand whatever for any matter or thing done or to be done for the service of the Publick should for the future be sent to the Council for their Inspection. Then was then a recess for some months

&c

& on the 20th of November they sat again, on the 31st of last March a Tax Bill was sent to the Council, which produc'd a message to the Assembly desiring the Accounts & Vouchers on which the Schedule annex'd to the Bill was founded. In answer to this the Assembly refer'd them to their former resolution of the 21st of March 1755, to which they declar'd they were determin'd to adhere. This prevented the Council from agreeing to the Bill & so the matter rested till the 30th April when the Assembly came to the following Resolution Resolv'd that this House will not proceed upon any business whatsoever untill a suitable reparation is made for the injury done the House by the Council in withholding the Tax Bill and keeping the Members attending so long unnecessarily in Town. Saving to the House nevertheless at all times a power to maintain its own just rights & privileges. On the 4th of May the Assembly desir'd leave to adjourn to the first Tuesday in October next, which was granted by the Governor.

Your Lordships will perceive by this representation in how ill a temper the two Houses broke

broke up. I have since agitated the Question two several days in the Council whether a Prorogation or a Dissolution would be most advisable & the second day the Council was of opinion that it would be proper to prorogue the present General Assembly to a short day, principally for the following reasons.

1st Because by a Dissolution a conciderable interval of near two months would pass before the new Assembly could meet, during which, in case of any Publick emergency the aid of a General Assembly could not be had, which was deem'd too hazardous at this conjuncture.

2dly Because the Publick Treasurer having little or no money remaining in his hands for Contingencies, the occasional expences of the Government could not be defrayd without great difficulty.

3dly Because the Fortification Fund being upon the point of expiring, the works which are now carrying on for the defence of this Town by means of that Fund must be discontinued.

4thly Because a great number of Acadians, who are now entitled by being set to work on the

Fortifications

Fortifications, must, upon the expiration of that Fund, be dismiss'd without any provision made for them by the Publick, which it was apprehended considering the present spirit of these People. could not be done with safety to the Inhabitants of this Town.

5thly Because your Lordships having directed me to recommend to the General Assembly to grant a supply for building the Fort in the Cherokees, in case of a Dissolution it won'd be impossible to obtain a supply for that work time enough to proceed in it at all, this summer, which might have dangerous consequences by alienating the affections of the Cherokees.

6thly Because it was conceived that a Dissolution won'd tend to irritate & produce an Assembly compos'd of all those members who have been most active in fomenting the late contests. and perhaps of others also of the same disposition. who might find means to get elected to the exclusion of some members who have seats in the present Assembly & are esteem'd men of temper & moderation. In pursuance of this resolution I have prorogued the General Assembly to

Monday

Monday the 21st Instant.

In the first Council I held after the Publication of my Commission I ask'd them what was the object of Mr. Glen's journey to the Cherokees, they answer'd to built a Fort in that Nation. I then desir'd they would inform me what the Plan was that had been agreed upon & what was the Estimate of the Expence necessary to carry it into execution. To which they replied with one voice that they were totally ignorant of these matters, Mr. Glen not having thought proper to communicate these things to them.

The next Question I put to them was, by what means the money requisite for such an undertaking had been provided. To this they said that Mr. Pinnieddie's Bill for One thousand pounds sterling had been negotiated here & transmitted to Mr. Hanbury for payment & that they had good reason to believe that the whole of that sum had been allready expended by Mr. Glen in defraying different expences incident to the undertaking, that besides this the Assembly having resolv'd before their adjournment that the sum of £2000 sterling should be raised for this

service.

service, but breaking up before a Tax Bill was
past, certain individuals of this Town had sub-
scribed that sum that the enterprize might not
be delay'd, and that they had also reason to be-
lieve that a considerable part of this money
had been applied to purchase provisions of other
stores, They further informd me that Mr Glen
had taken with him about ninety men of the
Independant Companys & had given Commissions
to several persons to raise Companies of Foot
& Rangers to a greater number than they con-
ceivd necessary & that they apprehended if these
Companies & Rangers were disbanded it would
be a great saving to the Publick & that whenever
I had fixed upon a proper Plan of a Fort & had
taken the necessary measures previous to the
building of it, such a number of them as should
be requisite would readily enlist again. Hereupon
I resolvd to send an Express to Mr Glen acquaint-
ing him with my desire to see him here that he
might inform me of such matters as had lately
fallen under his cognisance relative to His
Majesty's Service, by the same Courier I wrote
to the Engineer that he might return hither &
Yesterday

yesterday I had a Conference with him in which he inform'd me that there had been no Plan agreed upon nor consequently any Estimate of the Expence to be incur'd but that when he came with Mr Glen upon the spot he was with his approbation to have built such a Fort as he shou'd think necessary. His name is De Braham & he says he was formerly an Engineer in the Bavarian Service, but I am ignorant what his talents are. I have also sent an order to the Commanding Officer to disband such Provincials as had been rais'd, and to make such a distribution of the Independants in Places not remote from the Cherokee Country, that they might easily march into it whenever the Service of building the Fort shou'd be resum'd. I have likewise directed him to cause a Serjeant & eighteen men to march to the spot where the Fort is intended to be built, to be employ'd in raising huts for lodging themselves & for the reception of such other parties as may be order'd to follow hereafter, unless he shall receive such sure intelligence of the ill intentions of the Cherokees, that in his opinion, they cou'd not be employ'd in this Service without great hazard.

and

And this I did chiefly with a view to keep up a belief in the mind of the Cherokees that the service of building the Fort was not meant to be abandoned. I also sent a letter to Old Hop, the Emperor of that Nation, to assure him of my resolution to build the Fort with such other declarations of Friendship to him & his People as seemd necessary. Thus my Lords I am in hopes these people will be kept in temper till I shall be properly enabled to proceed in the work, but I must acquaint your Lordships that Mr. Glen having communicated to the Assembly a letter he receivd from Sr. Thos. Robinson June 19th. 1755. in these words "The Lords Justices are pleasd to direct that for the discharge of such expences as have been or may be incurd on the account of services or operations to be performd by you or in any respect under your direction in North America you shall apply for such sums as shall become necessary & are not properly chargeable to the account of your Government, to Major General Braddock or to the Commander in Chief of his Majestys forces for the time being in North America; & having also

as

as early as the 23d of Novr 1751 by a message assured the House that no claim should ever be made upon the Province for building a Fort in the Cherokees. The Assembly were induc'd to insert in their Resolution above mention'd these words "Not doubting of having the same repaid by His Majesty, we have resolv'd to advance the sum of one thousand pounds sterling for building a Fort in the Cherokee Country." Therefore My Lords they are likely to receive with some surprize, if not disgust, the application I am directed by your Lordships to make to them for a free Grant for that service & perhaps my endeavours to obtain it will prove unsuccessfull, but I will do all in my power to prevail with them.

The Indian presents which Mr Pownal shipped in August last & consign'd to me were safely landed here, but the Council having unanimously advis'd the Governor, at the time when the Creek Indians were last here, to distribute a considerable quantity of these presents to them because the differences that subsisted between the two Houses render'd it very difficult for any supply to be obtain'd from the General Assembly

for

for that purpose. It was done accordingly, altho my Letter to the Commissary, forbidding him to dispose of any part of them till my arrival, was produc'd & read at the Council Table. But by what I am able to learn it was such a distribution as I shou'd have approv'd of if I had been present. Some part of them have also been given to some Cherokees & Chickesaws so that I have not above a third part remaining. The Council made an apology to me for their conduct herein, but nevertheless as I am inform'd that there was formerly a letter from the Duke of Bedford communicated to the Council and Assembly; by which His Grace signified that the presents which His Majesty gave shou'd be distributed by the Governor Council & Assembly, it may not be improper, whenever the King shall be graciously pleas'd to renew his Bounty in this respect, That if your Lordships are pleas'd that I shou'd have the distribution of the presents that shall be sent, they shou'd be accompanied with a proper declaration to that effect. I have lately sent a letter to Oupaw Mingo, Emperor of the Chickesaws, together with a present consisting

almost

almost entirely of Fire Arms & Ammunition to enable them to defend themselves against the Chactaws who at the instigation of the French keep them in continual alarms. I shall also take the first proper opportunity of writing to the Creeks.

The 3d Instant I communicated to the Council a letter I had receiv'd from Mr Fox dated the 10th of last March acquainting me that it was His Majesty's Pleasure that the French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia sent hither by Governor Lawrence shou'd remain here & none of them on any account be sent to England. The Council was of opinion that a Proclamation shou'd be issued, strictly requiring and commanding the Officers of the Sea Ports & other proper Officers Civil & Military to stop & detain all such persons under that description who shou'd attempt to depart out of this Province without express leave & licence first obtain'd from me for that purpose: which was accordingly done the 8th Instant. It appears by the Accounts that have been deliver'd into me by the Commissary General that, exclusive of some who came into this Port

from

from Georgia and were sent away the next day. the whole number landed here at different times of men, women & children amounted to one thousand & twenty seven, of which one hundred & nine have died & two hundred and seventy three have been shipp'd off or made their escape. so that there remains only six hundred & forty five & altho' the number of men among these last does not exceed one hundred & seventy one, yet it may be a matter of some difficulty to know how to dispose of them. when they were first receiv'd on shore they were ask'd whether they won't take the Oaths, which they all unanimously refus'd, insisting upon being treated as Prisoners of War, whereupon it was not thought safe to disperse them in the Country, but some were sent away in vessels bound to the Northward. & some few to England, & the rest, who were able to work, were employ'd in repairing the Fortifications of this Town, but their behaviour was such that in order to quiet the apprehensions of the people concerning them, a Guard was appointed to patrol the streets in the night time & Centinels were posted at proper distances near

the

the houses where they are lodg'd.

As the Fortification Fund is very near the term of its expiration they will have no further subsistence from the Publick until that Fund is renew'd or some other provision is made for them by a Law for that purpose &c as the General Assembly will meet the 21st Instant to them I shall refer it, to consider of a Bill by which His Majesty's intentions may best be carried into execution and these people be maintain'd in a manner the least burthensome to the Province.

I am with the greatest respect.

My Lords.

Your Lordships

Most Obedient & most

humble Servant,

William Henry Lyttelton.

Lords Commissrs of Trade &c

Recd Augt ye 30th
Read Novr 16 } 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. 18. K. 132.

Office of Ordnance
25 June. 1756.

Sir,

Mr. John Beswick having applyed to the Board for leave to Export 12650 Pounds of Gunpowder. 102c. of Bullets, 702 small arms and 19 Pair of Pistols to Charles Town South Carolina for the Indian Trade. I am commanded by the Board to desire you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantation affairs that They would be glad to be favoured with their Lordships opinion whether it may be advisable to grant Mr. Beswick's Request

I am (in the absence of Mr. Bogdani),

Sir,

Your most obed.t
humble servant.
John Boddington

John Pownall Esq.r
Secretary to the Lords of Trade.

Rec.d —
Read June 30 } 1756.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol. 28. p. 162.

(July 1. 1756)

Mr. Beddington.

Sir,

I have laid your letter to me of the 2d Instant before the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, and am directed to acquaint you, for the Information of the Board of Ordnance, that, as it appears to their Lordships that the application now made by Mr. Berwick is of the same nature with those upon which their Lordships gave their opinion in January & May last & that the arms & amunition are intended merely as a supply for carrying on the usual Trade with the Indians, they have no objection to complying with his request, unless the Exportation of those arms and amunition should interfere with the demands on Acct of the Publick Service, of which the Board of Ordnance are the proper Judges.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedt Servt

John Pownall.

Whitehall
July 1. 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. 18. N. 112.

Charles Town. 19th July. 1756.

My Lords.

I did my self the honour of writing to your Lordships the 19th ultimate by the Royal Captain Dunmore &c have inclosed a duplicate of that Letter in the same Pacquet with this. I then informed your Lordships that the General Assembly of this Province would meet on the 21st to which day I had prorogued it, which they did accordingly &c in the Speech I addressid to them upon that occasion I earnestly recommended to them to make a provision for repairing the Fortifications of this Town, to grant such a supply as might enable me to build the Fort in the Upper Cherokee Nation, to give such a sum for contingencies as might in the present conjuncture fully answer the exigencies of Government &c to consider in what manner a proper distribution might be made of the French Acadians.

The Tax Bill was immediately brought into the Assembly &c when the blanks were fill'd up Twenty thousand pounds Currency was inserted for the Fortifications of Charles Town and Two thousand

thousand pounds Currency for Contingencies, which
tho' but an inconsiderable sum in sterling money
is more than ever they gave before under that
article &c for some years last past they have never
given above five hundred. For the Cherokee Fort
they granted only fourteen thousand pound by way
of Loan to His Majesty &c this too they made sub-
ject to the demands of those persons who had
subscribed that sum (as I inform'd your Lord-
ships in my Letter of the Nineteenth) in order to
carry on the work before my arrival so far as
it shou'd appear that any of the money then
subscrib'd had actually been employ'd which was
the case with respect to very near three parts
in four of it. In this state the Bill was sent
up to the Council &c the next day I had a con-
ference with some Principal members of the
Assembly to whom I represented the necessity
not only of a much larger Grant but also of
changing the Form of it from a Loan into a
free gift to His Majesty, &c this was follow'd by a
message from that House in which they told me
they were desirous of being acquainted with any
orders His Majesty might have been graciously

pleas'd

pleas'd to give concerning the building this Fort and intreated if I had any Instructions relative thereto that I wou'd communicate them to the House. Whereupon I inform'd them that I had receiv'd an Instruction from Your Lordships that as the preservation of the Friendship of the Cherokee Indians was a matter of the greatest importance to the safety & wellfare of this Province and the building of a Fort in that Nation was essentially necessary to that end. I shou'd upon my arrival here apply to the Assembly for such a supply to be granted to His Majesty as might together with the Thousand pounds sterling which His Majesty had been pleas'd in His Royal Bounty to give for this Service enable me to carry it effectually into execution &c. Not long after this I had the satisfaction to receive another Message from them by which they acquainted me that they had Resolv'd to insert the sum of Twenty one thousand pounds Currency in the present Tax Bill as a free Gift to His Majesty & had Resolv'd to make good the further sum of Seven thousand pounds Currency as a free Gift also for this Service. The whole Grant & Vote of Credit taken together

amounts

amounts precisely to four thousand pounds sterling but as the Subscribers mention'd above are to be reimburs'd out of it. your Lordships will not consider me as possess'd of that sum for this undertaking; yet nevertheless as a considerable part of the money Mr Glen drew for out of the Subscription was employ'd in the purchase of Provisions, Tools, Ammunition &c other things necessary for the Expedition which are still in being &c as he also applied a part of the thousand pounds sterling given by the King to similar purposes. I hope your Lordships may justly look upon me as having in money and money's worth between three and four thousand pounds sterling for the building this Fort; but of this I shall be able to inform your Lordships more accurately hereafter when I have been able to liquidate Mr Glen's account. During the foregoing transactions in the House of Assembly the Law Bill remain'd with the Council and a Message was sent from thence to the Assembly demanding the Publick Accounts and Vouchers, which were refus'd. The Resolution was carried in the Council to send this Message altho' I

had

had sufficiently intimated my desire to the mem-
-bers that they should for the present wave this
point of privilege as having been the subject of
so much contention and out of regard to the
Publick good, immediately pass the Bill. after
this a Motion was made to address me to order
the Accounts and Vouchers to be laid before them
but this was disagreed to and at last they con-
curr'd to the Bill without having them at all.
Those Gentlemen who had stickled for them not
thinking it safe to persevere in obstructing a
Bill to which the least delay that was given
considering the nature of the Services provided
for in it might be productive of the worst conse-
-quences to the Province and for which they
themselves might have been look'd upon as in a
great measure responsible. I think it extreme-
-ly probable that whenever another Tax Bill is
to be passed the same dispute will be again revived
and as it is now of many years standing and
has lately been the cause of very great heats and
animosities may not perhaps terminate with so
little prejudice to the King's Service as it has upon
this occasion

On

On the 6th Instant I gave my assent to this Bill and also to another for dispersing the Acadians in different parts of this Province, by it I am impower'd with the advice of the Council to send them in such numbers as proportions as I shall think proper to the respective Parishes where the Vestry and Churchwardens are authorized to bind out such of them as shall refuse to work for three years and if any of them shall remove from the Parish to which they are sent into another they may upon application to a Justice of the Peace be sent back again and this it is thought will certainly happen. If any of them shall attempt to quit the District allotted them, as no Parish will choose to be burthen'd with more than the number originally destin'd for it. I have already given out Commissions to raise two Companies of Provincials of sixty men each which together with the fourscore out of the Independent Companies will make two hundred men who will be employ'd with all possible dispatch under the direction of Mr. De Brahm Engineer, in the construction of the Fort in the Upper Cherokees. Mr. De Brahm

has

has produc'd a Certificate from Marshall Bekendorf concerning his abilitys in his profession & former good conduct and I hope he will acquit himself well upon this occasion as the Service is necessary to be carried in execution immediately & much must be left to his discretion.

Your Lordships may depend upon it that I will forward both this and every other matter of a Publick nature in this Province with all the diligence I can.

I am with the greatest respect.

my Lords

Your Lordships most obedient

and most humble Servant,

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honourable

The Lords Commissioners for Trade &c.

Rec.d Sept.r 30.th
Read Nov.r 16 } 1756.

B. P. R. O. A. & W. I. Vol. 70

Charles Town, Aug.t 5.th 1756.

Sir,

By your letter of the 19.th June of which I have since sent a duplicate, I had the honour to acquaint you with what had then been done here in obedience to His Majesty's Commands concerning the Acadians. The General Assembly met the 21.st June & a Bill was pass'd the 6.th ultimate by which I was impower'd to make a distribution of them in the different Parishes & Districts of this Province. The Vestries & Churchwardens are authoriz'd to bind out such of them as shall refuse to work for three years & the Children for a longer Term, & if any of them shall remove from the Parish to which they are sent into another they may upon application to a Justice of Peace be sent back again & this it is believ'd will happen if any of them shall attempt to quit the district allotted them as no Parish will choose to be burthen'd with more than the number originally destin'd for it. As I transmit to you Sir, a copy of the Act itself I will not trouble you with

with a farther detail of the Provisions of it.
but I am in hopes that together with the Proc-
-lamation I formerly issued it will be sufficient
in its operation to confine the far greatest part
if not the whole body of these People within
the limits of this Province &c by degrees make them
usefull & beneficial Inhabitants of it. At present
indeed it is scarce possible to conceive what
an obstinate & refractory Spirit in general
prevails among them which is principally owe-
ing to two causes the one, that they consider
themselves as Subjects of the Crown of France,
the other that they are Zealously attach'd to the
Roman Catholick Religion the exercise of which
cannot by his Majesty's Instructions to me & also
by a particular Municipal Law of the Province
pass'd some years ago be allowed to them here.
I have indeed carried the late Act into execu-
-tion by sending them from hence in such pro-
portions as was thought proper into all the
settled parts of the Province but I found it
necessary to order the Town Guard & a party
out of the Independent Companies to be under
arms during the time that this was doing part-

-ly

-ly in terrorem & partly because some of them absolutely refus'd to remove unless compell'd by force which was accordingly us'd, in order to bind some of them with Cords & to Handcuff & fetter others without however wounding or in any manner hurting any of them. Necessary carriages were provided to transport their baggage & effects & for such women & children as were unable to march on foot & upon the whole I endeavour'd to exercise as much humanity towards them as the nature of the business would admit of, the object I have had in view has been to take the most effectual means that the circumstances of this Province would allow of to dispose of these turbulent People in such a manner as might best correspond with His Majesty's Intentions concerning them & as they were originally very unwelcome Guests here & the Importation of them thought a great grievance I flatter myself that my conduct in procuring a Law by which they will have a regular Establishment in the Province until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further known concerning them will not meet with your dis-

-approbation

approbation.

I have lately Sir, had the honour to receive two Letters from you sent to me by General Wolfe both dated the 13th of March & will faithfully observe all his Majesty's Commands expressed therein, I shall upon all occasions esteem myself happy, if I can obey any directions you are pleasd to give me in a manner that may prove satisfactory to you & am with the utmost respect.

Sir.

Your most obedient &
most humble servant.
William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honourable
Henry Fox.

(Inclosure)

An act for disposing of the Accadians now in Charles Town by settling one fifth part of their number in the Parishes of St Philip and St. Michael and the other four parts of them in the several other Parishes within this Province.

Note. A fully manuscript copy of the above annexed to Govr Lyttelton's letter of the 6th Augt 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. 18. N. 1041.

Charles Town, Augt 11th 1756.

My Lords,

In my letter of the 17th ultimate I inform'd your Lordships that I had assented to a Tax Bill by which among other services provided for, four thousand pounds sterling were granted for building a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country, & also to another, for dispersing the Acadians in different parts of this Province. I also acquainted your Lordships, that I had given out Commissions to raise two Provincial Companies, which together with a party from the Independent Companies would march with all dispatch to the Cherokees, in order to construct the Fort, & I was accordingly employ'd in taking such measures as were necessary to forward the enterprize as much as possible, when upon Wednesday the 21st I receiv'd dispatches from Captain Demere at Fort Prince George, by which I learnt that on the 28th June Major Lewis & Captain Overton, two Gentlemen of Virginia, with a considerable number of men from that Province arriv'd at Chotte, in the Upper Cherokee Country, & at the time when his Expres came away were employ'd in building

ing a Fort there as the matter was of importance I summon'd a Council & laid before them Captain Demere's letters, with one which had been address'd to him from Major Lewis, and which he inclos'd to me It appear'd from Major Lewis's letter bearing date the 7th ultimate, that when he was informed that a new Governor was come into this Province he assembled the Indian Chiefs, & at their desire resolv'd to built a Fort in a different spot from that where it had been projected, that this Government shou'd erect one, which work he had actually begun the Indians telling him that they would have two Forts & that they had mark'd out another place for us to build upon. It appear'd further from the examination of the person who came express upon this occasion that he had been with Major Lewis at Chotte on the 6th ultim & that he and Captain Overton were then both of opinion that the whole would be finished compleatly in a month from that time. It was therefore evident that before any messenger I cou'd despatch to Major Lewis could reach him, the business would be very near done, if not entirely; supposing it had been as thought advisable to decive him to alter his

purpose

purpose in any respect. Upon which the only post that remain'd for me to take was, to go on with such measures as had been resolv'd upon concerning the building of our Fort, before I was inform'd of Major Lewis's Commission. In his letter to Cap.n Demere he made application to him to supply him with ammunition for the use of such Indians as might be willing to go to the assistance of Virginia, and also for such as might station themselves in the Fort he was building, when it was finish'd. Captain Demere had not enough at that time to enable him to comply with his request, but I immediately order'd an additional quantity both of powder & ball to be sent to him from hence, & directed him to furnish Major Lewis with whatsoever shou'd be necessary for both purposes. I also wrote to the Little Carpenter & earnestly exhorted him to use his credit and influence which is very great, to induce as many of the young men as possible to take up the Hatchet & march to the assistance of the Virginians, & have recommended the same thing equally to Old-Hop, so that I flatter my self a considerable body of them may be prevail'd upon to go. On the

the 8th Instant, I had another dispatch from Captain Demere, who informs me, that the Little Carpenter had been with him at Fort Prince George & had expressed the highest satisfaction that the Fort which had been so long promised by this Govern-ment, was now going to be built, & that when he went away, a party of twenty soldiers of the garrison march'd with him to his own Town of Tomotly, at which place or near it they will remain untill Captain Demere & his whole force comes up. This was done in consequence of an Order I formerly sent to that effect, & the Little Carpenter was much pleas'd with it, as he con-siders these men as under his immediate pro-tection & as so many pledges that the work of building the Fort is really meant to be carried into execution, which he was at first very doubtfull of. & won'd by no means be content till these men were order'd to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments warning. Captain Demere sent me inclos'd with his own, a letter which came to him addressed to Mr Glen from Governor Dinwiddie, which letter is dated the 12th June & was wrote before Mr Dinwiddie

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coud know of my arrival here. In it he ac-
quaints Mr Glen with the motive that had induc'd
him to send Major Lewis & Captain Overton to
Chotte. viz.t that he understood that the building
a Fort for the Indians was a step absolutely
necessary to induce them to march to Virginia,
where their assistance was very much wanted.
& Major Lewis was instructed to perform this
service & set out in order to undertake it before
Mr. Dinwiddie was acquainted with Mr Glen's in-
tention of going to the Cherokees. As your Lord-
ships will hear more of this from Mr. Dinwiddie
himself, I will not trouble you with any thing
further concerning it. Captain Demeri tells me
that he is inform'd that the Virginia Fort was
finish'd, that they were building in it. & that it
is a Log Fort 105 Feet square, & as it is built on
the other side of the River from the place where
it is propos'd that ours shou'd be erected, & will
command a Country totally distinct, I believe
it may prove very usefull. I hope it will not
be long before ours is begun as the Engineer set
out from hence the 8th Instant. & I had endeavour'd
before his departure to settle every thing in such
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a manner that nothing might be wanting to enable him to carry the work properly into execution. I have lately had a visit from some of the Headmen of the Upper Cherokees, & expect the little Carpenter & many more in the month of November. I sent an invitation long ago, both to the Upper & Lower Creeks, but have not yet had any answer. I shall be glad if it proves a very friendly one, as there are rumours of much discontent prevailing in that Nation against the English; they may perhaps prove groundless, but the possession of the Alabama Fort gives the French a great influence over them, especially in the Upper Nation; I hear they have lately been making additional Fortifications there. In my last letter I gave your Lordships some account of the Acadian Act, which together with the Tax Act I will transmit by the first vessel bound to the Port of London. I am in hopes that together with the Proclamation I formerly issued, it will be sufficient in its operation to confine the far greatest part if not the whole body of these People within the limits of this Province & by degrees make them useful & beneficial Inhabitants of it. At present, indeed it

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is scarce possible to conceive what an obstinate & refractory spirit in general prevails among them, which is principally owing to two causes, the one, that they consider themselves as subjects of the Crown of France, the other that they are zealously attach'd to the Roman Catholick Religion, the exercise of which cannot by His Majesty's Instructions to me & also by a particular municipal Law of the Province pass'd some years ago, be allow'd to them here. I have indeed carried this Act for their dispersion into execution by sending them from hence in such proportions as was thought proper into all the settled parts of the Province, but I found it necessary to order the Town Guard & a party out of the Independent Companies to be under arms during the time that this was doing, partly in terrorem, & partly because some of them absolutely refused to remove unless compell'd by force, which was accordingly us'd in order to bind some of them with cords & to handcuff & fetter others, without however wounding or in any manner hurting any of them: Necessary carriages were provided to

transport

transport their baggage & effects, & for such women & children as were unable to march on foot, and upon the whole I endeavour'd to exercise as much humanity towards them as the nature of the business would admit of.

I am,

With the greatest respect,

My Lords,

Your lordships most obedient &

most humble servant,

William Henry Lyttelton

Rec.d Oct.r y.e 5.th
Read Nov.r 16. } 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina B.T. Vol. 18. N. 115.

Charles Town August 11th 1756.

My Lords,

Since my letter of the eleventh Instant of which I now send a duplicate nothing material has happen'd here but I herewith transmit to your Lordships the two Acts viz.t the Tax Act & that for the dispersion of the Acadians. I propose on the 20th of September to set out upon a journey which will take me up about a month in the course of which I shall visit many of the principal Settlements within this Province & review all the Militia except three Troops of Horse & the Charles Town Regiment & if any new regulation appear to be necessary with respect to it I will endeavour to get them establish'd & do my utmost to put it upon as good a footing as it is capable of.

Fort Prince George at Keowee has lately been repair'd by my Orders & tho' I believe it is by no means a fortress to brag of, yet I hope it is somewhat improv'd by the work done there. I shall very soon have returns of the state of every place that is call'd a Fortification in this Colony & will send them to your Lordships together with returns which

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I long ago order'd to be made out by the Colonels of Militia of their respective Regiments but which are not yet come in & also as accurate an account as I can obtain of the number of Negro's.

I have taken measures for the establishing a Post immediately between this Government and North Caroline & flatter my self the communication will be soon open'd. It is a thing much wanted the benefit of which will at this time be particularly felt.

I am with the greatest respect.

My Lords.

your Lordships most Obedient & most faithfull humble Servant.

William Henry Lyttelton.

The Right Honble

The Lords Commissrs for Trade &c.

P. S. I have also sent the Journals of the Assembly for one complete Sessions & for the time they sat afterwards till their last adjournment.

Rect Oct. 11th
Read Nov. 16 } 1756.

25 Aug. 1756.

B. P. R. O. Plantations Jeneral B.T. vol 55 p. 182.

Depulation from John Hammerton Esqr to Mr William Simpson Augst 25th 1756.

To all to whom these Presents shall come. I John Hammerton Esqr Secretary and Regisler of South Carolina send Greeting;
Whereas by certain articles of agreement bearing date the sixteenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and fifty two and made between me the said John Hammerton and William Simpson Merchant of St Martins Parish in the Liberty of Westminster Joint reciting therein that his present Majesty had been pleased to constitute Edward Bertie (since deceased) and myself by Letters patent under the great Seal dated eleventh of February in the fourth Year of his present Majesty, his Secretary and Register of his Province of South Carolina, for our Lives and the longer liver of us, with all Fees, profits, perquisites and Emoluments thereto, and reciting further as therein is recited, as part of the said Letters

patent

Patent, And further that said Edward Bertie was dead whereby said Letters Patent became solely vested in me, I did thereby agree with the said William Simpson to appoint him by a Deputation under my hand and Seal to be clerk of His Majesty's Council in said South Carolina in the room of Alexander Gordon, and to be present at all meetings of the Governor and Council of said Province as their Clerk and do all things required by their Clerk, And the said William Simpson did thereby agree in consideration of said Appointment and Deputation, to pay to me yearly from his entring upon the said Office eighty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain by half yearly payments while he continued such Clerk under a Proviso therein limited; And whereas I have this day assigned to assign over to him the said yearly payment of eighty Pounds in consideration of a competent sum paid and to be paid now to me which I did and do now greatly stand in need of, Now Witness These presents and I the said John Hammerton for and in

in consideration of the sum of three hundred thirty two pounds ten shillings some time since paid me by the said William Simpson or his Agent, and of the sum of one hundred pounds now in hand to me paid by the said William Simpson or his Agent, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and thereof and every part and parcel thereof do acquit release and discharge the said William Simpson his heirs, executors and Administrators by these presents, have granted, bargained sold, assigned, transferred and set over and in and by these presents do grant, bargain sell, assign, transferr and set over unto the said William Simpson his Heirs, Executors Administrators and Assigns, All that the said yearly payment of eighty Pounds during the whole time the same is made payable as above mentioned and all my Right, Title and Interest therein and thereto, and all benefit and Advantage thereof to me arising and accruing and all claim and demand whatever, therein and thereto, To have and to hold the said yearly payment of eighty

Pounds

Pounds during the whole continuance thereof to him the said William Simpson, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns as his and their own proper Salary, payment, income, money, Goods & Chattels for ever. And I the said John Hammerton have remised, released and for ever quitted claim and do and by these presents do for the consideration aforesaid for my self, my Heirs Executors and Administrators and every of them, remise, release and for ever quit claim unto the said William Simpson, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators and every of them the said yearly payment, salary or income of Eighty Pounds, above mentioned to be payable to me by the said William Simpson under the above recited Articles and all my Right, Title and Interest claim and demand whatsoever therein and thereto, and also all contracts, sales, Articles Specialtys, claims and demands whatsoever and all action and actions, sum and sums of money, controversys, Damages and Causes of Actions and Actions, claims and de-

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demands whatsoever relating thereto or otherwise howsoever which against the said William Simpson I ever had or which I, my Heirs Executors or Administrators or any of them shall or may hereafter have claim, challenge or demand on that or any other Account from the beginning of the World unto the day of the date of these Presents and I do hereby agree and covenant that the said William Simpson shall be and Act as my said Deputy in the said Province of South Carolina during our joint lives and confirm him in the same and that he shall have and take all manner of Fees, perquisites, profits and Emoluments, whatever thereof or relating thereto. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 25th Day of August in the Thirtieth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and so forth in the year of our Lord 1756.

(signed) T. Hammerton

sealed &

Sealed & delivered (being first duly stampt)
in the presence of (the obligation being first made

(Sign'd) William Wollton,
Bow Street, Covent Garden No. 9.
Tho: Jordan.

25th August 1756.

Recd. then of the above named William
Simpson by Mr William Batterson his
Agent the full sum of one hundred pounds
being the consideration money above mention-
ed to be paid to me, I say recd by me

(Sign'd) T. Hammerton

Witnesses
(sign'd) Willm Wollton.
Thos Jordan.

Exd

P.R.O. A & W.I. Vol. 70

(Duplicate)

Charles Town. 24th Septem.r 1756.

Sir,

I have received the honour of your letter of the 17th of May with his Majestys Declaration of War against the French King inclos'd. which I caus'd to be publish'd here on the 28th ultim. with due solemnity.

As you was pleased to inform me by a Post-script in that letter that his Majesty had ordered Letters of Marque or Comissions to Privateers to be granted in the usual manner. I immediately inspected my Commission of Vice Admiral of this Province, but could not find any words in it by which I was authoriz'd to exercise such a power here. If as I have since been informd that Mr. Glen the late Governor had a special Warrant from the Admiralty of England for that purpose at the commencement of the last War against France I presume I shall have a similer one very soon, but if I have misapprehended this matter I beg the favour of you Sir. to acquaint me with my mistake. If in the meantime his Majestys Service will

will not suffer, for I am sorry to say there are no persons in this Government disposd to fit out Privateers, but I hope this may not always be the case.

I have the honour to transmit to you Sir, an Extract from the Journals of the Council in which is a letter to the late Governor subscribd by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions &c recommending Allen Mc Kee &c Alexander Michie two Convicts as proper objects of his Majesty's Mercy.

I am with the greatest respect,

Sir,

your most obedient

& most humble Servant,

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honourable

Henry Fox,

&c. &c.

P.S. I hope a letter I wrote the 5th ultim: with a copy of the Acadian Act inclosd of which I sent Duplicates the 11th has been receivd.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol. 28. p. 163.

(Octr 9. 1756)

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

May it Please your Majesty.

Hector Berenger de Beaufin Esqr one of your Majesty's Council in the Province of South Carolina, having desired leave to resign, and Henry Drayton Esqr being recommended to Us as a Person every way qualified to serve your Majesty in that Station. We beg leave humbly to propose to your Majesty, that he may be appointed of your Majesty's Council in the said Province in the room of the said Hector Berenger de Beaufin, who has resign'd.

Which is most humbly submitted.

Dunk Halifax
Andrew Stone
James Oswald

Whitehall
Octr 9. 1756

B. P. R. O. South Carolina B. T. Vol. 18. N. 1101.

At the Court at Kensington the 13th day of October 1756.

Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Representation from the lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 9th of this Instant, setting forth, that Hector Berenger de Beaufin Esqr One of His Majesty's Council in the Province of South Carolina, hath desired leave to resign, and that Henry Drayton Esqr hath been recommended to them as a Person every way qualified to serve His Majesty in that Station, they therefore propose that he may be appointed of His Majesty's Council in the said Province, in the room of the said Hector Berenger de Beaufin Esqr His Majesty in Council approving thereof, is pleased to Order, as it is hereby Ordered, that the said Henry Drayton Esqr be constituted and appointed a Member of His Majesty's said Council in the Province of South Carolina

Carolina in the room of the said Hector Berenger de Beaufin Esqr And that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, do cause a Warrant to be prepared for that purpose, and lay the same before his Majesty at this Board.

W. Blair.

Rec^d October 13th
Read D^o } 1756.

B. P. R. O. South Caroline B. T. Vol. 28. p. 164.

(Oct.r 11th. 1756)

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

May it Please your Majesty.

In obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council dated the 13th instant, We have prepared a Warrant directing & requiring William Henry Lyttelton Esq.r your Majesty's Governor of South Caroline, to swear & admit Henry Drayton Esq.r to be of your Majesty's Council in that Colony in the room of Hector Berenger de Beaufain Esq.r who has resigned; and we humbly beg leave herewith to lay the said Warrant before your Majesty.

Which is most humbly submitted.

Dunk Halifax

Andrew Stone

James Oswald.

Whitehall
Oct.r 11th. 1756

B. P. R. O. South Carolina B. T. Vol 18. N. 1145.

Charles Town 17th October. 1756

My Lords,

I had the honour of writing to your Lordships on the 11th of August & also on the 14th of both which letters I have transmitted duplicates. In that of the 11th I acquainted your Lordships that I had soon after my arrival here sent Talks to the Upper & Lower Creeks, & on the 1st of September I received answers to them, by which it appeard, that the Treaty which was concluded here in January last & of which Mr. Glen sent your Lordships a copy was much disrelish'd by the Nation at large, while the Gun Merchant a Head man who was a party to it here, in a particular letter which I had from him insisted upon the execution of it. & as in these Talks no time was fix'd when they would come down to see me, & only in one of them any assurances were given that they would come at all, I thought it very necessary that an Agent should be dispatch'd to them who might discover & report to me their genuine sentiments concerning the different Articles of that Treaty & perform such other Service as the nature of his Commission required

Accordingly

Accordingly I laid the matter before the Council, where it was resolved that an Agent should be sent with Presents into the Nation as soon as possible. Whereupon I appointed Daniel Pepper Esqr a Gentleman who formerly commanded at Fort Moore & was strongly recommended to me as a person that had been very conversant with the Creeks: He is instructed to endeavour to find out the real opinions & inclinations of those people concerning the late Treaty, to counteract by all means in his power the operations of the French Emissaries, to inquire into the condition of the French Fort at the Alabamas & also to learn as well as he can the state of the Chactaw Nation, with some other matters which I will not trouble your Lordships by enumerating. On the 16th almost a fortnight after his appointment I received letters from Augusta which brought me an account that a rencounter had happened between some Creek Indians & eight of the settlers upon the River Ogeeche in Georgia (whose horses it was said the Indians had taken) in which two of the Indians were shot & another wounded & that upon the news of this, great numbers of People

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in the parts adjacent immediately quitted their habitations & flock'd to the Forts for protection as apprehending that when the Indians heard of the death of their Countrymen they might break out into immediate violences.

The commanding Officer at Fort Moore wrote me word that it was impossible to express how great a consternation this little event had occasion'd and that he had at that time goods & effects under his guns to the value of above ten thousand pounds sterling I immediately order'd his Garrison to be reinforc'd & took such further measures as I thought were necessary that I might not be accus'd of remissness if any further ill consequences had ensued. Six of those concern'd in the death of the Indians were taken up in Georgia & a seventh here whom I sent to Governor Reynolds they may be tried in that Province, if the Indians should demand satisfaction & it should be thought expedient to take that method, but I have sent them Talks upon the subject & hope that Mr. Pepper who set out on the 23d will be able to accommodate the matter. I have just receiv'd a letter from him dated at Augusta by which I have

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the pleasure to learn that every thing is now
quiet thereabouts, & ten days ago I had a Talk
from the Lower Creeks in which they offer to meet
me in the Spring at that place tho' they decline
coming to Charles Town. Since I wrote last to
your Lordships the Catawba King & above forty
more have been here with whom I had a most
friendly Conference & I flatter my self that
brave little Nation will allways be firm in our
Interest. Above a hundred & ninety Lower Cher-
okees left us yesterday having been here some
days during which I had some very long Talks
with them in which they promis'd to take up the
Hatchet against the French & all the enemies of
the English. I did my utmost to send them away
well pleas'd & particularly by giving them very
handsome presents. The Little Carpenter it is
said is now also on his way hither with several
Head men of the Upper Nation. If this is true
I shall be the better pleas'd as it is allowd on
all hands that he is a man of the greatest
authority in the Nation; but he has of late been
much practis'd upon by the French and is withal
an crafty & double that there is little confidence

to

to be placed in him.

Major Lewis the Gentleman who superintended the building of the Virginia Fort, complains bitterly of his perfidy as well as of the other Head men of the Upper Nation, & says that untill he had finish'd the Fort they made him the fairest promises imaginable but as soon as it was completed they excus'd themselves from sending any number of men with him to Virginia notwithstanding the Treaty they concluded last year with the Commissioners of Virginia by which they engaged to do it & the pressing instances I have since made both to Old Hop & the Little Carpenter to the same effect. The Lower Cherokees however, who have now been here, in their talk excus'd me that several were going from their Towns when they came away & many more were to follow & I hope that Capt. Demere who began his march the 21st of last month for the Upper Nation will prevail upon some to go from thence. I have sent him a very considerable quantity of Presents to distribute as he shall see occasion & have directed him to spare no expence that may be necessary for the procuring good intelligence & carrying on the

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the Kings service in the best manner during the continuance of his command in that Country & have also order'd him to send immediate accounts to Mr Pepper in the Creek Nation of any thing he shall judge that it may be important for him to know, having before given a similar Order to Mr Pepper with respect to Captain Demeré, so that I flatter myself having at length establish'd Agents in the two principal Nations who will not only correspond with me but also with one another upon all material occurrences, I shall be able to keep things in some tolerable state till Mr Atkins arrival. but should it appear that the French have gain'd still more influence than has been imagin'd in either or both of those Nations, I trust your Lordships candour will make allowances for the imperfect judgments I may form of things there as I have really paid a constant attention to this branch of the service ever since my arrival here but when I have done my best the event may perhaps not correspond with my wishes. Some of those persons here who are thought to know the Indians best are of opinion that they will make

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ashere of inclining to the French with out taking any positive engagements with them in order to raise their own importance with us & get the more valuable presents. but however this may prove certain it is the French have for a very consider. able time past been extremely active in endeav. ouring by every means to debauch them from us. Our new Fort will I hope prove a strong curb upon the Upper Cherokees & may if Mr. De Brham the Engineer does his duty be a very good work for I have not limited him with regard to the expence & have amply supplied him with all sorts of implements & materials that he desir'd to have but shou'd it turn out ill in any respect I shall have the satisfaction to know that he was the only man I had to employ. On the 18th of August I receiv'd from Governor Dobbs a copy of the Representation he formerly sent to your Lordships of the pretensions of North Carolina concerning the Boundary line, upon which I immediately appointed a Committee of the Coun. cil to prepare one on the part of this Province which work I will forward as much as I can. as it is of the greatest consequence that the

limits

limits of the two Colonies shou'd be ascertain'd as soon as possible, & in the mean time I must beg to be honour'd with your Lordships directions concerning a matter that respects the limits of this Province & that of Georgia. I have receiv'd a Letter from Governor Reynolds acquainting me that a Settlement having been form'd to the Southward of the River Alatamahah by a considerable number of persons without any lawfull authority between whom & the Indians he is in daily apprehension that some broils may arise similer to that in which the Ogeechee men above mention'd have lately been concern'd he thinks it necessary to inform me of it that I may consider what is proper to be done as he apprehends that this Settlement lying to the Southward of the Alatamahah between that River & the River St Juans is not within the bounds of the Province of Georgia but rather of this. He formerly wrote to Mr Glen upon this subject & Mr Glen informs me that he wrote fully to your Lordships upon it the 18th of April last. therefore it is unnecessary for me to be more particular concerning it at present but

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it may be proper I should observe to your Lordships that there is a Fort at Frederica garrison'd allways by a party from the Independent Companies which Fort lies to the Southward of the Alatamahah & if I am rightly inform'd it may equally be made a doubt which Province it lies in whether in this or Georgia. As I am ignorant what the pleasure of the Crown is with respect to all that tract of land that lies to the Southward of the Alatamahah quite on, to the Spanish Territory of Augustine I am at a loss to know how to proceed untill I have your Lordships Commands but the evil is very great of suffering Settlements to be made without lawfull authority by persons who are more likely to become a set of banditti than usefull subjects. I will however endeavour to fall upon some method in concert with Mr. Reynolds to prevent any immediate mischief happening from these People.

There has been a Post establish'd between this Government & North Carolina allmost these two months & I wish Mr. Reynolds may prevail upon the Assembly of Georgia to make a provision for one between this place & Savannah which

which he has promis'd me to propose to them.

I hope your Lordships will pardon me that I have been so long without writing to you as the various business I have been continually oblig'd to attend to has scarcely left me a vacant hour. In my last letter I inform'd your Lordships that I propos'd to set out in September on a tour to review the Militia but the accident of the Cherokee men & the Indian guests I have had to entertain have oblig'd me to defer it.

I am with the greatest respect,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient

& most humble servant,

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honble

The Lords Commissioners for Trade,

&c, &c.

Rec^d Decr 20th
Read — 21 } 1756.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina B. T. Vol. 28. p. 165.

(Nov: 19. 1756)

William Henry Lyttelton Esq: Governor of South Carolina.

Sir,

We have received your Letters to us dated the 3d & 19th of June, 19th of July, and 11th & 14th of August, with the Laws and the Proceedings of the Assembly mentioned in the last of them. These Laws have been referred, as is usual, to His Majesty's Counsel at Law appointed for the Service of this Board, and as soon as he makes his Report to Us upon them, We shall lose no time in taking them into our consideration.

Mr: Drayton, whom you recommended to Us to be of the Council before you left England, has been appointed in the room of Mr: Beaufin. This Gentleman we are informed is at present here; but as his advice and assistance at the Council Board may be necessary at this time, We shall think it our Duty to press his return as soon as possible.

It gave us great satisfaction to hear of your safe arrival in your Government, and at a time when your presence became so necessary to put a

stop

stop to those intestine divisions and disputes, which, you say had so much disturbed & distracted its internal peace, and which, in the present situation of Affairs, might have been attended with very fatal consequences, by impeding & obstructing such measures as were necessary to be pursued to guard against dangers from without.

The confidence we had in your prudence & discretion would not suffer Us to doubt of your using every proper method in your Power to reconcile those differences, and to restore peace & quiet in your Government; but the Account which you gave us in your letter of the 19th of June of the great height to which the disputes between the Council and Assembly were carried, and of the prejudices which had by an improper conduct been impressed upon their minds, with respect to points essential to His Majesty's Service, join'd to the experience we have had of the effects of like disputes in other Colonies left us but little room to hope for success.

It will therefore be difficult for you to conceive how much satisfaction it gave Us to find by your letter of the 19 of July, that you had so effectually overcome these difficulties; that the

attention

attention of the Council & Assembly had been so prudently diverted from disputes upon trivial points of privilege to objects of more general concern & Publick good; and that they had with so much zeal, unanimity & propriety, concurred with you in those measures you had so properly recommended to their consideration, and which were so essentially necessary for their welfare & security.

Your conduct upon this occasion cannot fail of meeting with His Majesty's Approbation, & of being attended with those happy consequences, which prudent & temperate measures, rightly & strictly pursued at first, seldom fail of drawing after them.

The particular attention, which the General Assembly have shewn to the Instruction We gave you respecting the Fort to be erected in the Cherokee country, calls upon Us to desire you will take the first opportunity of expressing to them Our Approbation of their conduct, in the generous & timely provision they have made for this important service; and We should not do that Justice to your conduct, which it so well deserves, if We

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did not at the same time express our approbation of every step you have taken towards carrying this service into execution, as well as in providing as properly for the distribution of the Accadians and for every other purpose necessary to the security of the Province entrusted to your care.

We hope that the building this Fort, and that which you say the Virginians have undertaken, will have the desired effect; and that the Indians will be induced to consider this measure as a proof of Our Resolution to protect and defend them against the common enemy.

This undertaking of the People of Virginia has, we hope, other motives for its foundation, than merely those of engaging the Cherokees to protect their particular Frontiers, and that the several Colonies are at length awakened to such a just & true sense of their situation, that they will for the future lay aside all their local & provincial prejudices and attachments, & consider themselves as united in one General Interest, and forming one general communion.

The measures you took to assist the Virginians and promote their enterprize, convince

Us

tis, that you see the State of the Service in this the only true light; and We cannot sufficiently commend your conduct upon this occasion.

We are at a loss to guess, upon what grounds your predecessor took upon him to assure the Assembly, that no claims should be made upon them for building the Fort in the Cherokee country. The letter from Sir Thomas Robinson, which you refer to, contains nothing like it; but on the contrary, in stating the services, for which he is to apply for money to the Commander in Chief, expressly excepts all such as are properly chargeable to the Account of the Province, which this most certainly is; and it gave us great pleasure, that the Assembly saw it in this light.

We are sorry to find that you are of opinion, that the dispute between the Council and Assembly concerning the Tax Bill is likely to be again revived, whenever another Bill of the same kind comes under consideration. We hope that the same motives, which weighed with the Council to waive this dispute at the present time, will again operate with them to decline it, until a proper opportunity offers of bringing this point,

which

which is certainly a proper object of consideration when the times will admit of it, to a final determination. But in such times as these the Publick welfare and security ought to be the first object of the People's attention, to which all other points of a lesser importance ought to give way.

We cannot close this letter without taking notice of the messages you sent to the Assembly, upon their inserting, in the schedule annexed to the Tax Bill, the sum of Five hundred Pounds sterling for your use. Tho' this circumstance is not mentioned in your letter, yet we hope it will long remain upon record a Testimony of your integrity and disinterestedness, and a precedent to future Governors in cases of the like kind.

We are,
Sir,
Your most Obed.t & most humble Servts
Dunk Halifax
Jos. Oswald
T. Pelham
Lovell Stanyan.
W. G. Hamilton.

Whitehall
Nov.r 19. 1758

B. P. R. O. A. & W. I. Vol. 70.

(Duplicate)

Charles Town 20th Nov: 1756.

Sir,

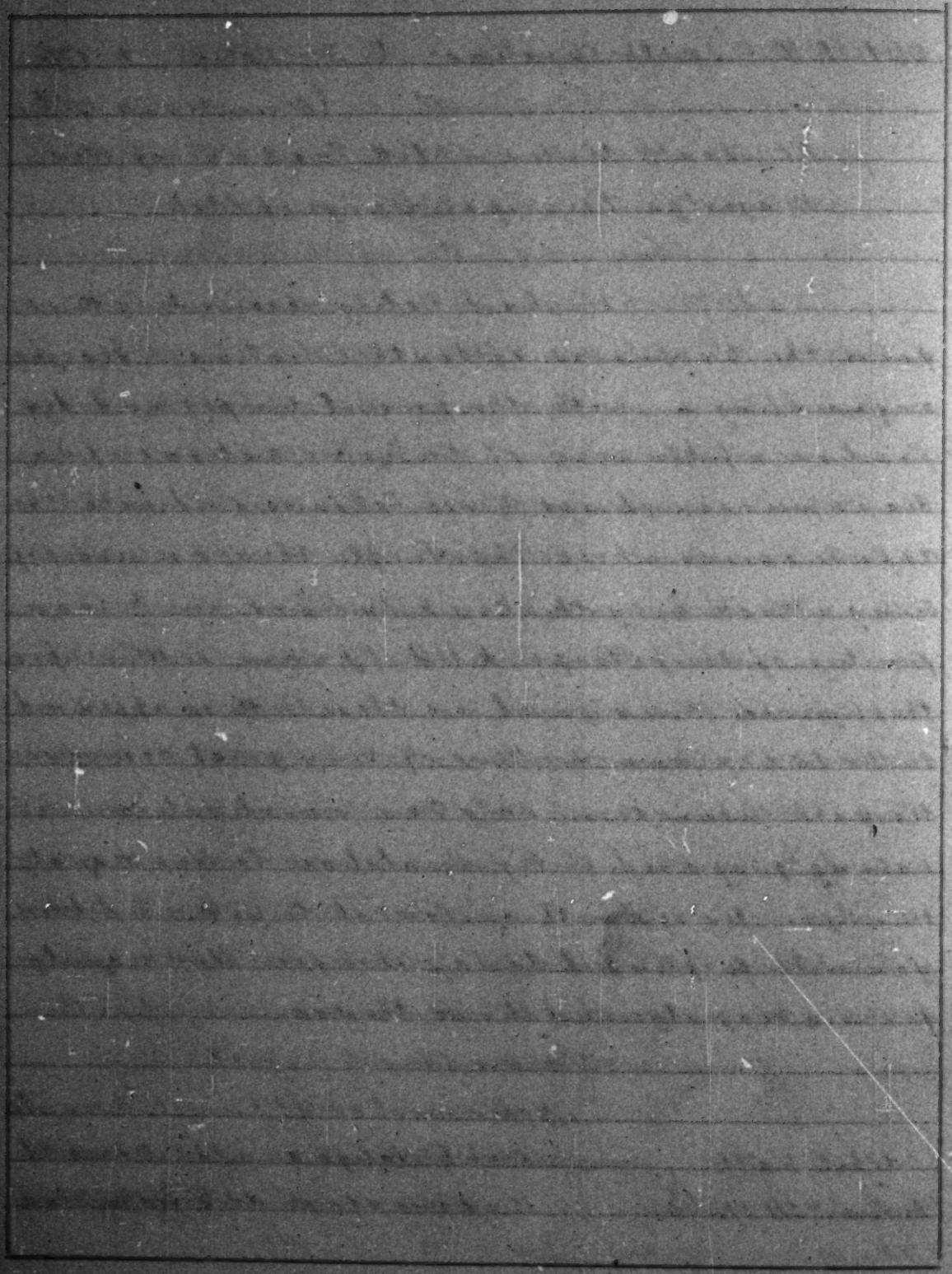
Since my Letter of the 24th of September I have had the honour to receive two from you, one dated the 18th of June & the other the 5th of July. By the first I am made acquainted with the Kings Pleasure concerning any French Prisoners which the Captains of any of his ships might apply to me to take on shore, but before the receipt of that letter I had immediately after Publishing the Declaration of War order'd a proper Prison to be prepar'd for a great number that were then on board a French prize taken by His Majesty's sloop the Jamaica & they have since been remov'd into it. In the other letter I have receiv'd an attested copy of the King's Warrant to the Recorder of London for the pardon of Alexander Michie & Allen Mc. Kee & have proceeded to take the necessary steps thereupon. I am with the utmost respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

The Right Honorable William Henry Lyttelton

Henry Fox, &c; &c.



B.P.R.O. South Carolina B.T. Vol. 28. p. 175.

(December 24. 1756)

Rt. Honble William Pitt Esqr. one of His
majesty's Principal Secrys of State.

Sir,

We have lately received Letters
from the Governors of South Carolina & Georgia,
acquainting us with the present temper and dis-
position of the several tribes or nations of In-
dians surroundings those Colonies, and with the
apprehensions which the People there are under of
being attacked by the Creek Indians, in revenge
for two of their People kill'd by some settlers upon
the Ogeechee River; and as these Letters appeard
to Us to contain matters of very great consequence
We have taken them into Our Consideration: & Us
having prepared a Representation to His Majesty
thereupon, We herewith inclose it to you, and desire
you will be pleased to lay it before His Majesty
for His Majesty's Directions thereon.

We are, Sir,

Your most obed.t humble Servants

Dunk Halifax, Ja.s Oswald

Andrew Stone, W.m G. Hamilton

Whitehall
Decem.r 24. 1756.

(Enclosure)

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty.

We have received two Letters from Joh.a Reynolds Esq.r Governor of your Majesty's Colony of Georgia, the one dated the 12. of July, the other the 29 of September last; in the first of which he acquaints Us, that upon the death of Malatchi, Emperor of the Creek Nation of Indians, (a powerful Tribe possessing the Country which lays between that Colony and the French Settlements upon the Mobile and Mississippi Rivers) his Successor, who is a Minor, had put himself under the protection of a Person nominated by the French, and that the intrigues of the French Emissarys amongst them had thrown things into so great confusion, that there was great reason to expect they would, in conjunction with the French, attempt to get possession of that Colony: and in the last mentioned Letter he acquaints Us, that the Colony was upon the point of being involved in a War with these Indians, who, he says, will doubtless be joined by the French in their attack, which they had already begun

begun, a party of the Creeks having about three weeks before fired upon some of the out-settlers, who, in returning their Fire, had killed two or three of those Indians, and that it was hardly possible to pacify those People, when once any of their Blood is spil'd. Mr. Reynolds adds, that this affair had greatly alarmed the Inhabitants, many of whom were fled to Carolina.

As this Event may in its consequence not only prove fatal to the Infant Colony of Georgia which is in a very defenceless state, but also endanger the Peace & Security of the more flourishing Province of South Carolina, We thought it Our duty to lose no time in laying before your Majesty all the circumstances of it, as related by Mr. Reynolds; and if the fact is as he represents it to be, We think the fears and apprehensions of the People are but too well grounded, and are humbly of opinion, that it is a matter which deserves a very serious consideration. But as Mr. Lyttelton, Governor of your Majesty's Province of South Carolina, has, in a letter to Us dated the 11th of October last, stated this affair some thing differently, and in a more favourable light than

Mr.

M.r Reynolds has done. We likewise think it no less our duty to acquaint your Majesty with what he says upon the occasion, and also with what he describes to be the Temper & disposition of the other Nations or Tribes of Indians residing upon the Frontiers of that Colony, which it is highly necessary your Majesty should be fully informed of.

M.r Lyttelton observes with respect to the Creek Indians, that as it appears by their answers to a Talk he had sent up to them soon after his arrival, that they were dissatisfied with a Treaty which M.r Glen the late Governor had some time before made with one of their Headmen, called the Gun Merchant, he had, with the advice of the Council, sent up an Officer to them with some presents, and with instructions to endeavour to find out their real opinion and inclination; to counteract the measures of the French Agents amongst them, and enquire into the state of the French Fort at the Albanies upon the Mobille River: That about a fortnight after this Officer was appointed, he received an Account from Augusta in Georgia, that a encounter had happened between some Creek Indians and eight of the

the Settlers upon the Ogeechee River, occasioned by the Indians taking their horses; in which two Indians were killed and another wounded. That this event had spread great consternation amongst the Settlers, many of whom had retired with their effects under the Cannon of Fort Moore upon Savannah River, the Garrison of which he had ordered to be strengthened, in case any further ill consequences should ensue. But that he hoped, that the Officer he had sent amongst those Indians would be able to accomodate this affair. he having acquainted him in a Letter he had just received from him from Augusta, that every thing thereabouts was quiet, and the Lower Creeks having sent a Message to him ten days before, that they would meet him there in the Spring.

With respect to the other Nations of Indians which surround these Colonies, viz.t the Upper & Lower Cherokees, and the Catawbas, Mr. Hyllton informs us, that the two latter appear to be stedfast in your Majesty's Interest, but that since a Fort, erected by the Virginians in the Upper Nation, has been finished, they appear less zealous than before, and refuse to stand to an engagement

they

they had entered into with the Commissioners from Virginia, to take up the Hatchet against the French Indians warring upon the Frontiers of that Colony.

Having thus laid before your Majesty the Accounts transmitted to Us by your Majesty's Governors of South Carolina and Georgia, with respect to the present temper and disposition of the Indians, and the affair which happened between some of the Creeks & the Settlers upon the Ogeechee River, We think it our duty to represent to your Majesty, that we are of opinion, that there is great reason to apprehend, that this Event may notwithstanding Mr. Lyttelton represents it in a more favourable light than Mr. Reynolds, be productive of an Indian War the consequences of which are the more to be dreaded, as these Indians will undoubtedly be supported in it, not only by the French, who by all Accounts have gained great influence amongst them, and have obtained permission to build a Magazine in their Lower Town, but also by the Chactaws, a very powerful Nation lying to the westward of them, who are represented to Us to be entirely in the French Interest.

In

In order therefore to enable your Majesty to form a Judgment, what measures it may be proper to pursue to guard against the fatal consequences of such an Event to these two Provinces of Georgia & South Carolina, it will be necessary for us to lay before your Majesty the best information We have been able to obtain of the true state of their internal strength.

The only regular military Force stationed in these Colonies is two Independant Companys of Foot of 100 men each, of which a Detachment of 50 men does duty at Frederica on the Alatamaha, and another Detachment of 20 at Savannah. The rest are posted in South Carolina. And this, may it please your Majesty, is the only strength, which Georgia has to depend upon, except a Company of Rangers of 70 men, which the Governor informs Us he has begun to raise upon this occasion; for, altho' a Militia has been formed in Georgia by a late Act passed there, yet the number of fighting men in the whole Colony does not exceed 750, and these are at present for the most part without arms, and live in scattered Settlements dispersed over

a

a large extent of country.

As to the Militia of the Province of South Carolina, it is represented to consist of about 5,500 men; and from the length of time it has been formed, may be supposed to be upon a better establishment and under better regulation than that of the Province of Georgia, but allowing them to be so well regulated and armed, as to be capable of real service, which the nature and state of American Militias in general will not permit us to hope for, yet, as the Persons which compose this Militia as well as that of Georgia, are in like manner dispersed over the face of a country, the settled parts of which extend along the sea coast one hundred & sixty, and up into the Country one hundred and twenty or thirty miles, they cannot be drawn together to act in a body in any one spot, within any reasonable time, or without exposing every other part of the Province to manifest danger and hazard, and only from the enemy from without, but also from an equally dangerous & more latent enemy within, vizt their Negroe slaves, which in Carolina amount to about forty five

thousand

thousand, of which sixteen thousand are males capable of bearing arms, who would doubtless be glad to purchase their Freedom at any rate or any risque.

As to the Forts which have at different times been erected in different parts of the Province of South Carolina, they are few in number, and some of them gone to decay; the principal are Fort Johnson at the entrance of the Harbour of Charles Town, which mounts about 40 pieces of cannon from 6 to 24 Pounders, the Fortifications of Charles Town, which are not yet finished, but are constructed for about 100 pieces of cannon of different calibers; and Fort Moore upon Savannah River, mounting about 20 six pounders, but there is no Engineer or proper Officer to attend the duty of these Forts in times of danger, and render them of that use for which they were intended, and indeed when the nature and situation of this Country is consider'd, it will not appear capable of being defended by a few Forts, constructed perhaps more with a view to private Interest than publick safety; for, as the Country is watered

by

by a great variety of Rivers, most of which run in the same direction from the mountains to the sea, having no communication with each other, the entrances into it, as well by sea as by land, are too many to admit of all being fortified, & it will avail little to fortify a few when the rest are left open.

From this foregoing state of these two Provinces your Majesty will see, how totally incapable they are, without some assistance, of defending their Settlements from the Ravages & Incursions of a merciless enemy, or repell any Invasion, which the French may in concert with the Indians meditate by sea. What the nature and quantum of that assistance should be, falls not within Our Province to suggest, as it depends upon a variety of Facts, which are not within our knowledge or under our consideration, but as it is represented by your Majesty's Governor of South Carolina, that the Cherokees and Catawbas, the former of which consist of about Two thousand, and the latter of about three hundred gun-men, are steadfast in your Majesty's Interest, We would humbly

submit

submit it to your Majesty's Consideration, whether, if the Creeks should commence hostilitys, it might not be advisable, that the said Governor should be directed, if he thinks it practicable & proper, to endeavour to engage the said Cherokees & Catawbas to use their influence with the Creek Indians, in order to accommodate this dispute; and in case they refuse to listen to their mediation, to take up the Hatchet, and to join with Us against them. But we do not take upon us, in making this proposition, to say, that this measure, supposing it to succeed, which is a very doubtful point, will be of itself effectual to secure this Province from the danger, or prevent the mischiefs, which will be the inevitable consequence of War with the Indians, assisted by all the strength the French can collect together upon the Mobille & Mississippi Rivers, and probably supported by a Naval Force from France.

Which is most humbly submitted.

Dunk Halifax
J. Oswald
Andrew Stone
W. G. Hamilton

Whitehall
Decem^r 21. 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. 18. K. 116.

(2 December 1766)

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

The humble Representation of Charles Pinckney Esquire of the dangers to which his Majesty's Province of South Carolina is exposed from the designs of the French to seduce the Nations of the Creek Indians from the British Interest, and to turn their arms through those Nations on the Province of South Carolina &c.

May it please your Lordships,

On the first day of September in the year of our Lord 1765, (in the adjournment of your Lordships Board) in pursuance of the trusts reposed in me by the Governor and Council of the Province of South Carolina, I took the liberty to lay before the right hon^ble^ Sir Thomas Robinson one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, an humble representation of the dangerous situation of that Province in regard to the designs of the French and the Indians surrounding it, and therein I particularly mentioned, "That the Creek "Indians who are situate on the backs of Carolina "and

'and Georgia to the South westward between the
'Settlements in those Provinces, and the French
'Settlements at Mobille, New Orleans, and the banks
'of the Missisipi, and who for many years past
'had been in friendship and alliance with His
'Majesty's Subjects of those Provinces, and had
'then lately been invited, together with the Cherokee
'Indians to an interview with the Governor of
'Carolina, had not return'd any answer to such
'invitation, but instead of complying therewith
'had visited the French and received great presents
'from them and without consulting the English,
'as had been usual on former occasions, had made
'peace with the Chacta Indians, a large and power-
'ful Nation lying to the Westward of the Creeks
'most of which Nation, if not the whole of it, is
'in the French Interest, and under their direction.
'And that the French in order to maintain their
'influence among the Creeks, and spirit them up
'against the English, had then lately sent very
'large quantities of goods to their Albama Fort
'situate in the upper Creek Nation. That hence
'the English Traders among the Creeks were very
'justly alarm'd, as they new from past experience

such

'such proceedings of the Creeks was the Indian
'method of breaking with their Friends, insomuch
'that they did not doubt that the French were then
'strongly soliciting the Creeks to a war with the
'English, and in which the Government of Carolina
'was the more confirmid from the Cherokee Indians
'having mentionid to the Governor in one of their
'Conferences that the Creeks had represented to them
'that it would be for their advantage to be upon
'good terms with the French, as they the Creeks were.
'And after further representing to the Secretary
'of State the weak and defenceless condition of the
'Province, as well in regard to the open and un-
'fortified sea coast thereof, and their having only
'one of his Majesty's sloops of war on that Station
'to guard against any attempts of the French by
'sea; and also the weakness of their militia and
'land force, from their scattered situation over a
'wide extended Province, and the necessity they
'were under of leaving, in case of an invasion,
'great part thereof at home to guard against any
"attempts of their slaves, and their having only
'two Independent Companies of regular Troops, in
'those countries, for the defence of the two Provinces

of

'of Carolina & Georgia. I humbly pray'd, that the
'Secretary of State would be pleased to represent
'the same to His Majesty as matters of the last
'importance to the security and being of those
'Provinces, and of very great consequence to the
'Trade and prosperity of this Kingdom, to the in-
'tent that such Orders might be given thereupon
'as to his Majesty in his great wisdom should seem
'meet."

And upon my attending Sir Thomas Robinson
on the said Representation he acquainted me. "That
'on the death of General Braddock His Majesty had
'been pleased to appoint Governor Shirley of New Eng-
'land, to the command in Chief of His Majesty's Forces
'on the Continent of North America, and that Orders
'had been, or would be dispatched to him, to corres-
'pond with Governor Lyttelton of Carolina on the state
'of affairs on the Continent, and that all proper
'measures for the security of the Province in that
'conjuncture would be taken, and that probably when
'the summer operations in the North were over, some
'thing might be undertaken in the South part of
'the Continent; or to that effect." But from the
attention of the ministers being, as I humbly con-

-ceive

ceive, wholly engrossed on the more weighty and ardu-
ous affairs of the nation, nothing has been done in
the necessary work of securing the Creeks to the
British Interest, or preventing the French from ex-
tending their influence and dominion over them and
with them over running the Provinces of Carolina and
Georgia. But as this was a matter which I humbly
conceived at that time, when war was not actually
declared with France to be absolutely necessary for
the security & protection of those Provinces: and to
guard against the French making themselves mas-
ters of both the Upper and Lower Creeks was a thing
at all times proper, as those nations are settled
within the known and certain bounds of his
Majesty's dominions in the southern part of the
Continent of North America: And is I presume
more so, when we are at actually at war with
France, I humbly beg leave further to represent to
your Lordships, that it has since appeard that
my apprehentions at the time I represented those
dangers to Sir Thomas Robinson were too well
founded, as by the latest accounts I have received
from Carolina I am inform'd. "That the French
"daily gain ground among the Creeks, and have

had

'had so much influence as to prevail with them to
'suffer a magazine to be built in one of the Lower
'Towns, where they intend to deposit arms and
'ammunition in order to oppose us in case we
'should attempt to send up a body of men to
'build a Fort among them, in consequence of a
'late Treaty with some of the Head men of that
'Nation, which it is said the Lower Towns in
'general, and most of the Upper Towns have repus-
'ed to accede to; and that the French have lately
'repaird and much enlarged the Alabama Fort, and
'have mounted some heavy cannon in it.'

And his Excellency Govr Lyttelton in a letter to
me by the last ships from Carolina bearing date
the 6th day of Sepr last is pleased to acquaint me
among other things 'That his accounts from the
'Indians are as good as he could desire, except
'from the Creeks, to whom he was going to dispatch
'an agent who might inform himself particularly
'of their temper and inclination, as they appear to
'be divided in their sentiments concerning the Treaty
'made there with some of their Head men in
'January last, and who may at this important
'conjuncture have an eye to the motions of the

'French

French, and as far as he is able counteract their
operations." From whence I humbly conceive
your Lordships will be clearly of opinion that no time
is to be lost to prevent the French from effecting their
obvious design of securing to themselves that valuable
part of His Majesty's dominions in the Creek Country,
Countries, which are of the utmost value and im-
portance to His Majesty's interests, and the Trade and
prosperity of these Kingdoms, not only as they supply a
great part of the Skin Trade and consume great quan-
tities of the British manufactures, but chiefly as by
reason of the fertility of the soil, the happyness of the
climate, and their situation in regard to, and affording
one of the best rivers and harbours in the Gulph of
Mexico, they will if timely secured by us make one of
the best Barriers against the French, and _____
to all the British Colonies in the Southern parts of
the Continent of North America; and will effectually
prevent the French from over running and conquer-
ing the Provinces of Carolina and Georgia from
their settlements at New Orleans Mobile, the Alibamas
and the numerous nation of Chactas, now, it is
feard, altogether in the French interest. And there-
fore I most humbly submit it to your Lordships,
whether

whether it is not absolutely necessary for this Nation, and manifestly for their interest immediately to secure those countries, as parts of his Majesty's dominions, against the power and designs of the French. The Province of Carolina of themselves are not able to do it; neither, if it is not done, will they be able to hold and maintain their present possessions. The French by reason of their Albama Fort in the Upper Creeks, and the presents yearly made from thence, at the expence of the French King to those Indians, have now too great advantages over the English, in the Upper Creeks; and should they convert the magazine they have built in the Lower Creeks, into a Fort also, as doubtless they will, what can hinder them from becoming absolute masters of both those nations! And what an expence will it afterwards be, to this nation, to drive them out, when they are strongly enforted there, and have gained the Indians wholly to their interest.

That it has long been the French designs to make themselves masters of the Creeks Countries is very manifest from their advancing into that country, since the Treaty of Utrecht about the year 1717, and first building a magazine for Trade, as they pretended, in the

the

the Albamas, which they have since converted into a strong and regular Fort; and from their sending out in single ships Companies of soldiers, which they have spread over the country from Mobille to New Orleans, so that in the year 1753, they had made up their number about two thousand regular troops. And it cannot have escaped your Lordships observation, that since the war several French ships with Companies of soldiers on board, bound for the Missisipi, have been taken by our ships: from whence it may be pretty certainly concluded that they have been frequently sending out troops in single ships, and that their numbers in those countries must by this time be greatly increased, from those that have escaped our cruisers, and which they will certainly employ after securing the Creeks against Carolina and Georgia, (as it is impossible they can fear a descent on themselves at Mobille or New Orleans, from those Provinces, they being too well acquainted with the strength of both, to entertain any such groundless fear;) and should they do this, your Lordships will judge what the consequences must be, from the weakness of those Provinces in point of their Militia, and their only having

two

ters in dependant Companies of 100 men each, for their defence and security. And if such descent by land, should be accompanied by ever so slight an invasion by sea, as Carolina has now only one twenty gun ship and one sloop on that Station, and it would be utterly impossible to prevent the absolute conquest of those Provinces, by the French, since they could expect no timely assistance from His Majesty's arms employ'd in the North Eastern parts of the Continent of North America, at the distance of twelve or thirteen hundred miles from them.

I therefore humbly hope your Lordships will be pleased to take the dangerous situation of those Provinces, in this time of war, from the power and manifest designs of the French in the Creek Countries into your most serious consideration, and to represent the same to his most gracious Majesty together with the necessity of immediately securing the Creek Countries, and strengthening those Provinces so as to prevent the French designs upon them as well by sea, as land.

C.s Pinckney

Decem.r 2.d 1756.

Rec.d Dec.r
Read — 16 } 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. 18. N. 107.

The Strength of the Province of South Carolina considered; and a Scheme for the Defence and Security thereof against the French during the present war.

The Regular Forces in the Province of South Carolina consist only of two independent Companies of foot, of 100 men each; but they are stationed and doing duty in the two Provinces of Carolina and Georgia.

The Militia of the Province of South Carolina does not, it is conceived, consist of more than 5 or 6000 men on their muster Rolls; and these include all the male white Inhabitants from the age of sixteen years and upwards, as well grown men viz.t Lawyers, Physicians and Divines, as Planters, Merchants, Tradesmen and Labourers, for all the white men in the Province that are resident there three months, except seafaring men, are entred on their Master Rolls, tho' all are not oblig'd to appear under arms on the comon training and mustering days of the Militia, tho' they are in all times of alarm and invasion.

This Militia is scattered over the whole settled parts

parts of the Province, which extend along the sea coast about 80 miles, from the North East part to the South West, and back in the Country from the sea about 120 or 30 miles, taking one part of the Settlements with another.

There are also about 16 or 18 thousand male slaves from 16 years and upwards in the Province, and therefore in case of a descent on the Province it will be absolutely necessary to leave a considerable part of the Militia at home in their several Districts to guard against the insurrection of their slaves, as they will be incited by the French to rise upon their masters and cut their throats in hopes of obtaining freedom.

The Fortifications of the Province, such as they be, are as follows, viz.t

1st Fort Johnson on the entrance of the harbour of Charles Town on which is mounted about 30 or 40 pieces of cannon from 6 to 24 pounders.

2nd The Fortifications of Charles Town, not yet finished, situate on a neck of land between Ashley and Cooper Rivers, about 3 miles above Fort Johnson, on which may be mounted about 100 pieces of cannon, from 6 to 18 pounders.

3rd

3d. Fort Frederick on Port Royal Island, about 70 miles from Charles Town: supposed now to be in ruins

4th. Fort Moore on Savanah River, about 150 miles back in the country from Charles Town, where there are about 15 or 20 cannon mounted, and those about 6 pounders.

5th. The Fort at Keowee about 300 miles back in the country from Charles Town, built about two years ago by Governor Glen: I have not heard of any cannon mounted in it.

6th. Two Forts now building in the Cherokee Country.
7th. } the one about 460, and the other about 500 miles from Charles Town.

8th. Two Forts, it is hoped will be built, one on the
9th. } Chatahoochee River in the Upper Creeks, about 600 miles from Charles Town, and lying wide south westerly from the Upper Cherokees, and the other in the Lower Creeks about 450 miles from Charles Town.

Now for all these Forts and fortifications, they have but one Engineer, and he not on the Kings Establishment, but a German Protestant who by chance came to settle there, and who they have employed about the works of Charles Town.

They have not a single man, matross, gunner, bombardier

bombardier, or officer from the train of artillery, or office of ordnance. so that it is to be feard they would make but a very indifferent use of their cannon in case of an attack.

Thus much as to their strength by land, and as to their situation by sea.

Here is at present on the Carolina Station only one 20 gun ship and one sloop.

The Inlets and Ports on the sea coast, beginning at the North East end of the coast, are,

1st The Inlett of little river, capable only of embarkations in small vessels.

2d The Port of George Town Winyaw, which is capable of receiving ships or vessells of about 200 tons burthen.

3d Seewee Bay and Santee River, for vessells of about 150 tons.

4th The Port of Charles Town is capable of receiving 20 gun ships, and it is thought larger.

5th Stono Inlett, fit for vessells of 140 or 150 tons burthen.

6th North Edisto
7th South Edisto
8th Ashley
} Rivers, each capable of receiving vessells of 150 or 200 tons burthen.

9th Port Royal capable of receiving 50 or 60 gun ships of war, as may appear by Capt. Beecroftes, and Capt Hamett

Hamars surveys of this Harbour, in the Office of the Admiralty.

10th The Inlet of Callibogie and the River May, capable of receiving vessels of 150 or 200 tons burthen.

Thus it appears that there are at least 10 ports & considerable Inlets from the sea, besides innumerable Creeks and smaller passages on the coast of Carolina from which the enemy may make their descents, and in one of them, to wit, Port Royal in capital ships; and but one of all, them viz. Charles Town fortified. Hence it appears how open, and exposed this Province is on the sea coast, with but one 20 gun ship, and one sloop, for it's protection; tho' in times of peace they commonly had 2 twenty gun ships, and one sloop stationed at Charles Town, and in the last war they had also a 40 gun ship stationed at Port Royal And this weakness of their coasts the French are now as well acquainted with as we are, by means of the French neutrals who last summer were set adrift from the Southern Provinces, and coasted the whole shore from Georgia to New England. And hence therefore appears the necessity of immediately giving that Province some further protection

action, both by sea and land, and continuing it during the present war, at least.

It is therefore humbly hoped that _____ Battalions of men; _____ company of the train of artillery; with _____ field pieces mortars and Bombs &c. and _____ cannon, for the several Forts & fortifications in the country; And _____ gunships, and _____ sloop to be stationed at Port Royal; And _____ 20 gun ships and _____ sloop to be stationed at Charles Town; will be thought necessary to be ordered over for the defence and security of that Province, and the Protection of the Trade thereof against the French.

But as it is judged from the latest accounts received from Carolina, and other circumstances, that the present intention of the French is to invade the Provinces of Carolina and Georgia through the Creek Countries, from their Settlements at Mobille, New Orleans, and the Mississipi, where they are very considerably strong in regular troops, supposed to be now at least 4000 effective men, and as it is very well known the French are at this time intire masters of the Cheeta Indians, some few individuals excepted, consisting of about 4000 gun men, situate on the west of Carolina and

Georgia

Georgia, near the Mississipi: And that they are also masters, by means of the Albama Fortre of several Towns in the Upper Creek nation, and have lately erected a magazine in the Lower Creek Towns, and have gained a considerable influence over them, and are now endeavouring to make them turn their arms against the English, it is conceived, that one easy and effectual way of affording present protection to those Colonies, with putting this Nation to very little, if any, additional expence, will be to alarm and amuse the French at home in the Gulph of Mexico, which may be done by detaching part of the Squadron of the smaller men of war at the West Indies to sail from thence into the Gulph of Mexico, and there to alarm the French by cruising off the mouths of the Mobille and Mississipi Rivers, and making a shew of a descent with their Companies of Marines &c. there; and so harrassing them on that coast from time to time; and this it is not doubted will cause the French to keep their Troops and Indians at home for the defence of their own Coasts and Settlements there.

After our men of war had thus alarmed the enemy in the Gulph of Mexico they might sail (leaving

(leaving one or two of the smaller cruisers on that station, to pick up the single ships in which the French yearly send out supplies of soldiers to the Mississipi &c.) through the Gulph of Florida, and call in at or Carolina or Georgia, and there refit and be readily and cheaply supplied with all sorts of fresh provisions naval stores &c. and thence very easily return, after making a sufficient cruising to their former stations; and this would be a means also of affording a further protection to all the British Trade on that route. And by repeating this alarm two or three times a year, it is not doubted it would have the desired effect of keeping the French at home; at least we may be assured, it could not fail of preventing all reinforcements of their troops at the Mississipi, New Orleans, Mobille and the Albamas; the consequence of which must be all those Countries falling into our hands, whenever His Majesty's arms shall be directed to attack them.

C. Pinckney

Dec. 2d 1756.

Rec. Dec. 1
Read — 16 } 1756.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina B.J. Vol 18. K. 149.

Charles Town 6th Decem.r 1756.

My Lords,

I wrote to your Lordships on the 18th of October & have since sent a duplicate of that letter. The General Assembly met again on the 3d of November but are now adjourn'd &, while they sat a Bill was passed for appointing James Wright the present Attorney General to be Agent of the Province in England and he will embark as soon as his private affairs will permit him. The concurrence of the two Houses in favour of this Gentleman gives the greater satisfaction at this time as the memory of those long disputes that prevail'd between them while Mr. Pinckney & Mr. Croker were competitors for the Agency is still fresh in every bodys mind. I also acquainted the Lower House that I had ordered the Treasurer to lay before them the accounts of all such persons as had any demands upon the Publick which they acquiesd in instead of making an order as they have done for a long time past that all such persons should bring in their accounts to their Clerk &, I flatter myself,

as

as the Council may have the Accounts in the same manner from the Publick Treasurer. that I shall see a Tax Bill pass'd this year without any revival of the old dispute which I have acquainted your Lordships with the particulars of at large.

A Bill is also order'd to be brought in for the improvement of the Militia which was formerly reckon'd good but of late years has greatly declin'd & is now in a bad state.

On the 29th ultimate I suspended William Bragg Esq: one of the Council of this Province a Lawyer by profession of an insolent and litigious spirit & very subtle in finding out distinctions to perplex & embroil Publick business; In all those contests which at the time of my arrival here had so long distracted this Province, he was the Chief Incendiary, & his conduct since has been of the same complexion when the last Tax Act was under the consideration of the Council he did his utmost to keep up the dispute with the Assembly concerning the Accounts & Vouchers & altho' the force of the conjuncture was such that the Bill found its

way

way through, yet for some time he delay'd & obstructed it. He also warmly oppos'd the Act for the distribution of the Acadians &, when notwithstanding all his endeavours to prevent it, it was pass'd he absented himself from the Council during the time that the manner of their distribution was under deliberation, declaring that the measure was an illegal one & toying to render it odious altho' it had been pursued in deference to his Majesty's Commands concerning those People.

On the 25th of October I issued a Proclamation prohibiting the Exportation of Provisions having receiv'd a letter from Lord Loudoun requiring me in consequence of his Majesty's positive Orders to lay such a Prohibition, but this also he openly said he thought an illegal act & that it ought to have been done by a Provincial Law. I will only add that altho' he is a zealous stickler for the rights & priviledges real or imaginary of the body of which he is a member because he derives his own importance from it. I have allways observ'd where those rights were not concern'd,

that

that he eagerly objected to every thing which
seem'd to favour the Prerogative & perhaps the
rather as he is a native of this Province & has
some considerable property in it. The Assembly
(as I have allready mention'd) met again the 3d
of Novem: and during their sitting I have great
cause to believe he made use of very bad art
that might tend to create new disturbances,
and as I have it much at heart that harmony
shou'd prevail in our Counsels that such
things as I may have to propose for his
Majesty's Service during the course of this
winter may meet with as few impediments
as possible, I have thought it right to suspend
him now before they sit again to do business,
rather than by deferring it to put it in his
power to fall in again with some favourite
point of the Council & inflame them with
some new matter of priviledge which they
will allways be ready to take fire upon &
then the suspension of him wou'd be considered
as the common cause of them all. I flatter
myself your Lordships will not disapprove of my
conduct as upon the coolest reflection I have
judg'd

judg'd this step necessary & more especially in a Province where from the remissness of the former administration the authority of the Governor is much weakned & impair'd & indeed my Lords were this Gentleman to be restor'd the degree of respect that has hitherto been paid to the office I hold would altogether vanish

I am with the utmost truth

My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient

& most faithfull humble Servant,

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honble

The Lords of Trade &c.

Rec.d Jan.y 1.
Read ..... 27.th } 1757.

B.P.R.O. South Carolina. B.T. Vol. 18. N. 150
Duplicate Charles Town, 25th Dece: 1756.

My Lords,

I had the honour to write to your Lordships on the 6th Instant & now inclose a Duplicate of that letter, since which I have receiv'd from the Commanding officer at Frederica in Georgia the two affidavits & the letter from Wm Gray an Inhabitant of the Settlement lately form'd upon Ietilly River to the Southward of the Alatamahak of which I transmit copies. & on the 11th instant Mr Wm Birch arriv'd here from Jamaica who gave the inclos'd narrative which he has since confirm'd before me in Council, all which contain advices of an intended invasion of this Province. Your Lordships will form your own judgment of them but they have occasion'd no little uneasiness here & I have with the advice of the Council taken the following measures.

I have writ to Admiral Townshend by a vessel which is ready to sail to Jamaica desiring him in case he shall have receiv'd any

any intelligences to the same effect to communicate them to me in the speediest manner he can, & if he has receiv'd any of such a nature or shou'd hereafter, as to induce him to believe that the enemy is preparing to invade us, to beg that he will send such a part of his squadron to our assistance as he shall think it expedient for the King's service to employ in our defence; I have also writ to Governor Tinker at Providence desiring him if he can procure any intelligence concerning the designs of the enemy by any flag of truce which he may have occasion to send to Hispaniola for the exchange of prisoners or by any other means that he will communicate them to me. I have also writ to Lord Loudoun, Gov.r Dobbs, and Dinwiddie & the Agent of this Province in the Creek Nation inclosing copies of the Affidavits & other papers relative to this matter. I have likewise sent Orders to the Colonels of the Militia to take effectual care that their respective Regiments are well arm'd and accoutred & that they are ready to march upon the shortest notice. There are certain Block houses erected upon different

parts

parts of this coast call'd Lookouts, with some very few small pieces of cannon &c I have sent Orders to the persons employ'd there to be very vigilant in performing their duty

I wrote to your Lordships on the 18th of October concerning the Settlement at Bethly &c therefore it is unnecessary for me to trouble your Lordships further with regard to it at present, but only to remark, that the proceedings of the Spaniards in requiring the Settlers these to remove seem to show a more immediate necessity that it should be defin'd under what description the land which those People occupy is to be consider'd &c if your Lordships shall be of opinion that it falls within my Government &c that it may be requisite I should receive any directions from the Secretary of State concerning it. I humbly beg, as I have not writ to Mr Fox upon the subject, that he may be made acquainted with what I now write. Your Lordships will please to observe that the Settlers above mention'd establish'd themselves upon the Lands in question without any Warrant either from this Government

or

or that of Georgia &c I am inform'd that the greatest part of them went away some time ago to establish themselves upon Cumberland Island as it is said, before the Spaniards requir'd them to remove.

On the 24th Instant I received a dispatch from Captain Demere in the Upper Cherokee Nation with two papers inclos'd, copies of which I transmit to your Lordships. The Cherokees mention'd in them as having been at the Altamaha Fort, are part of five & twenty who went thither from the Town of Tellico and propos'd to the Creeks to take up the Hatchet against us, but Mr. Ripper the Agent acquaints me that the Creeks refus'd with great spirit & appearance of attachment to the English. he has had a very friendly reception both in the Upper & Lower Nation, but notwithstanding that, he says they seem to hold us in one hand & the French in the other. and it looks as if they meant to play between us and the French in order to trade with & get presents from both. & if they are forc'd out of this state of neutrality, to side with the strongest, however

Mr

Mr. Pepper says they have promis'd to come and see me in the Spring & if they keep their word I hope our interview will produce good effects Mr. Pepper has seen a two Chactaws & will do what he can to renew the intercourse we formerly had with that Nation. I have thought it right to send your Lordships the two papers above mention'd that were sent me by Captain Demere, but that your Lordships may know his sense of the state of the Cherokee Nation & of his own situation there. I here subjoin the following Extract from his letter, which accompanied them.

After acquainting me that twelve great guns had been safely brought over the hills to the camp which are to be mounted in the new Fort he says: " The Indians are very " much pleas'd with them & the very name of " our great guns will be a terror to the French " if they shou'd come, & particularly to their " Indians for they never cou'd expect that we " shou'd have brought a Train of Artillery from " such a distance & over such prodigious moun- " tains. The Fort will be finish'd in about two

months

'months hence if the men continue to work as
'they do &c then let the French come if they dare.
'A good management with these Indians will
'keep them in good order &c is our Interest,
'I think they are not as yet gone too far from
'us the greatest part of them and the Head
'men in general stand firm to the English
'but as I mention'd in my last to your Ex-
'cellency they are very easily corrupted &c will
'always imbrace the strongest party &c presents
'will go a great way with them.' Thus far
Captain Demere goes on in expressing his
opinion which I hope is well founded. for
my own part My Lords I will only say that
I will do my best according to the means I
have &c the informations I receive in this &c
other branches of the service &c if I shou'd fail
I trust your Lordships will have the goodness
to consider it as my misfortune more than
my fault. From the hour of my arrival
till this time I have been engag'd in contin-
ual business with scarce 4 days respit, &c if
the scene of things in this continent shou'd
grow more gloomy than it is allready &c this

Province

Province in particular shou'd have its share of the calamities of war your Lordships shall find me active & diligent to the utmost extent of my ability.

I am with the greatest respect.

My Lords.

Your Lordships most obedient &
most faithfull humble servant.

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honble
The Lords Commissioners for Trade &c.

P. S. I send by the vessel in which this letter goes a box containing such acts of Assembly as were past'd here before my arrival &, which Mr Glen had not transmitted to your Lordships.

(Inclosure)

November 20th 1756.

To the Commanding Officer at Fredericia

Sir.

I was at the Town up to fall River on Sunday the 14th Inst. about 3 o'clock a

Creek

Creek Indian named Cuhetlee came into Town & said he was sent by the Capt. of the Spanish Horse to acquaint the English living there that the Capt. with thirty three armed men would be on the nearest Bluff to the Town on the opposite side of the River in half an hour & expected a boat sent to fetch him over that they were come as friends only to deliver a message from the Governor of St Augustine. Alexander with two Creek Indians went with a boat and returned with three Spaniards who informed us that the Capt sent his compts and desir'd the boat might be sent in the morning when he would come over. Accordingly he did about 8 o'clock attended by his Interpreter & seven other Spaniards with their swords only. After sitting a while he declared he was sent by the Governor of Augustine to acquaint the English inhabiting that River to remove from thence, for that the King of Spain would not suffer those lands to be settled and produced a paper wrote in Spanish containing he said, his Instructions, but neither Alexander, Goodbe, Bryant or myself the only Englishmen there could read it, we

gave

gave him for answer that we would acquaint the Government of the matter & conduct ourselves according to the Orders we should receive from our superiors. After some conversation on diff. ferent subjects, the Capt. said that Georgia and Carolina would in a few months be invaded by the French and Creek Indians, that the matter was actually agreed on between them, that the English might depend on it, that the Spaniards could have no Interest in deceiving them by such Report and that he had the Governor's leave to say so much. They tarried till Wednesday about noon, during their stay had a boat to pass and repass the River at their pleasure, bought several things out of Alexander's store, behaved themselves very civilly and set out for St Jaffys but what they went that way for I can't not learn. I wish gladly have waited on you myself but am sick, occasioned by travelling in open boats.

I am, Sir,

Your very Hble Servt

William Gray

Rec.d March y.e 7th } 1766.
Read — 9 }

K. 161.

214

(Inclosure)

William Wilkins aged about twenty two years deposeth. That some time about the middle of Sept.r last, this Deponent went from Altilly River to St. Jaffys in order to make a Fall Hunt among the Creek Indians. That in about ten days after this Deponent was out he had notice by John Williams that a war between the English and Creeks was daily expected, on hearing which and observing a disagreable change in the behaviour of several of the Indians, This Deponent and four other white men that happen'd to be there viz.t Williams, Blyth, Burgess and Ross determined to get from among the Indians and were advised by a Brother of the Cowkeepers (an Ochoner Chief) to go by the way of St Augustine, for that it was a great distance to the English Settlements by land and they might probably get kill'd in the woods by some forward young Indian pllow. That this Deponent with his companions did therefore immediately set out for St Augustine and was guarded by the aforesaid Cowkeepers Brother three days journey. That in six days they got into Augustine and acquainted the Governor with their case and asked his permission to pass from

thence

thence along the sea shore to Georgia. He promised they should have a written pass. That in five days this Deponent Blyth and Burgess obtained it. Williams and Ross concluding to stay longer. That during the stay this Deponent made in Augustine, he understood from several persons that could speak English, that a party of Spaniards were soon to set out for Setilly River to secure & improve their Interest with the Creek Indians, being jealous of the growing influence of the French, and the rather, as they were assured that five Indian Towns were already solely in the French Interest and a rupture had happen'd between the Indians and English, and to bring with them to Augustine Ephraim Alexander, an English Indian Trader. This Deponent further heard that the French would by the next Spring invade Georgia. That the French had applied to the Governor of Augustine for leave to land forces there in order to attack Georgia, but were denied. And this Deponent further saith not.

William Wilkins

Frederica Novem^r 24th 1756.

Sworn before me
Isa^c Perkins J.P.

K.152.

Rec^d March 8 7th } 1756
Read — 9 }

(Inclosure.)

Joseph Blyth aged about thirty one years deposeth. That in Septem.r last this Deponent in company with Andrew Palmer (an Indian Trader) James Burgess and William Wilkins went to St Iaffys a small Indian Town. In a few days they were informed there that a rupture had happen'd between the English and the Creek Indians on which they concluded it safest to return home by way of St Augustine. The Indians informed them that five Creek Towns were solely under French influence and consequently other would, they were also informed of the assiduity of the French and disposition of the Indians to war with the English, by Sam.l Elsinor an Indian Trader: in some of the Creek Towns. who also happen'd to be at St Iaffys. That during this Deponents stay in St Augustine, several persons particularly the Serj.t Major. the Capt. of Horse Lewis Lioness. M.r Dolonum the Spanish Interpreter and M.r Woodland told this Deponent, that the French had asked leave to pass some forces by way of St Augustine against Georgia & Carolina. and to induce the Governor promis'd

Augustine

Augustine a m ample supply of Provisions from those Colonies. That the Governor had refused them a passage and disregarded their overtures. That this Deponent understood that it was the Governors desire the English might know these matters. This Deponent was further informd that by a letter from the Appalachee the Spaniards were assured that the French & Upper Creek Indians had concerted a method and were determined to attack Georgia & Carolina within three or four months. That two days before this Deponent left St Augustine he happend in company with a Frenchman (he believes a son of Morris a French neutral whom he had once seen in Savannah) the said Frenchman enquird of John Williams what forces were at Frederica and Fort William, which being magnified by Williams, he replied with a sneer, that he knew their condition, and that five hundred French would soon make themselves masters of those places. That another Frenchman belonging to a vessel put into Augustine by distress, from Cape Francois said that seven sail of French men of war were in that Port designed for some Expedition against the English Southern

Colonies

Colonies, but he knew not the particular place
That this Deponent in company with Wilkins
& Burgess made all the dispatch he cou'd from
thence to Fort William. from thence this Deponent
went up Ietilly River where he found the Capt. of
the Spanish Horse, his Lieut. his son and thirty
men agreable to what this Deponent had heard
in St Augustine. That the Capt. did there repeat
what he had said in St Augustine (to wit) that
the French in conjunction with the Upper Creek
Indians would shortly attack Georgia but he
cou'd not tell what number of French would be
with the Indians That their rendezvous to be
at the French Fort in the Creek Nation, the firing
a great gun the signal for the Indians to hold
themselves in readiness.

Joseph Blyth.

Frederica Novem.r 24th 1756
Sworn before me
Ja.s Perkins. J.P.

Read March y.e 7th }
Read ——— 9. } 1757 K. 153.

(Inclosure)

(Inclosure.)

Charles Town 15th Decem.r 1756.

About the 4th of Novem.r last the Inhabitants of Jamaica were greatly alarm'd by certain advices that a fleet, consisting of nine men of war and a great number of Transports were arrived at Cape Francois in the Island of St Domingo: in consequence of this alarm a Council of war was called, and it was the general opinion there was an immediate necessity for the better security of the Island to assemble the Militia: Martial Law was proclaimed the day following and the most effectual measures taken for their defence in case the armament was intended against them. But Mr Doyley a Gentleman of this Town who had been taken Prisoner by a French frigate arriv'd at Kingston about the 10th of the same month in a Flag of Truce from Porte Prince in St Domingo & communicated to me the following particulars with a design that I shou'd acquaint the Governor and Council of this Province therewith viz. That during the four months he was a Prisoner among the French in the above Port and Island several large

vessels

vessels laden with warlike and other stores were sent from thence to the Missisipi, to which place they have for twelve months past been sending great supplies & where he was well assured they were assembling a large body of troops for some grand Expedition, their particular destination was kept as secret as possible but by insinuating himself into the favour & confidence of some of the weaker people, he learnt they were certainly intended to make a descent on Georgia and South Carolina the ensuing Spring.

William Birch.

Rect March 7th 7.
Read —— 9. } 1757

K. 151.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina. B. T. Vol. 18. N. 155.

Charles Town. 31st Decem.r 1756.

My Lords.

I have the honour to send your Lordships a duplicate of the letter I wrote to you on the 25th inst. by which I acquainted your Lordships with the advices I had receivd from Capt. Demere in the Cherokee Nation and on the 27th I had another dispatch from him with the paper I inclose mark'd N.o 3 together with others importing that the French were preparing to come into the Cherokee Nation. Upon the receipt of the first dispatch I resolv'd to augment Captain Demere's force as speedily as possible which now consists of near two hundred men, fourscore of which are of the Independent Companies and the rest Provincials under Martial Law. I sent orders to the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta to cause thirty men to march from that place and Fort Moore to Fort Prince George at Keowee from whence upon their arrival an officer will march with thirty of the best men to Capt. Demere. I have also order'd a party to march from Ponpon which will encrease the garrison of Fort Prince George

to

to above thirty men which may remain there for the better security of that place unless Captain Demere shall find it necessary to order any part of them up to him as a further reinforcement. Another party is order'd from hence to Fort Moore and Augusta to compleat the Officer's command there to thirty men, which, should I receive any bad news from our Agent in the Creek Nation I will endeavour to make some further provision for the defence of. I have likewise sent an express to Captain Demere impowering him to engage such and so many of the Traders and Packhorse men that are in the Nation as he shall think proper to come in and join him by enlisting them upon the same pay as the Provincials now have, if they will enter upon those terms, but leaving it to his discretion to engage them to act with him upon such conditions and in such manner as he shall think most expedient. And if he shall have occasion to employ any ready money for that purpose or for any other for the good of the service, I have directed the Commissary who is with him to supply him out of such Publick money as he has in his hands. I have also

impower'd

impower'd him to use all such means as he shall judge proper to induce the Indians throughout the Nation to take up the Hatchet and march with him against the French and their Indians and the better to effect this to promise a certain reward to every man who shall bring in the scalp of a Frenchman or Indian. I have further order'd a supply of ammunition to be sent to him with all dispatch altho' a very considerable quantity has at different times been sent up to him he does not express that he is in any want. And lastly I have directed that fifty head of cattle shou'd be driven up to Fort Prince George which he may avail himself of in case of need. but in his last dispatches he informs me that eighty one head were just come into the camp and one hundred and thirty hogs with flour &c were on their way thither. He has with him a large quantity of Presents for the Indians which may be of great use upon the present occasion.

Thus my Lords, I have endeavour'd in the best manner I cou'd to enable him to defeat the designs of the enemy & have order'd him if any French shall attempt to enter into the Nation whatever

whatever their design may be, to attack them together with any such Indians as shall act in conjunction with them making the best provision he can for the security of the new Fort during the time he shall be employ'd in the execution of these Orders unless the enemy should be so numerous (which I hope is not probable) that he shall judge it necessary with the force he has or shall have been able to assemble to remain in the Fort, but with respect to any Cherokee Indians who may join the French I have directed him to consult with such other Cherokees as shall act with him concerning the conduct he shall observe towards them. The officer who is to conduct the thirty men to him from Fort Prince George will also have orders to endeavour to get a number of the Indians to march up along with him.

In Captain Demere's last dispatch he tells me that the Little Carpenter has assured him that he will in a few days set out with some other Indians and come down to me. I should be extremely pleas'd with a visit from him at this time but his conduct has been of such a sort ever since Captain Demere went into the Nation

that

that I know not what reliance there may be upon any thing he says. Mr. Demeré in his last dispatch says all America was never so much involved as this nation is now: I believe, My Lords, it is extremely difficult to form any certain & precise judgment of them but they seem to act with much dissimulation & I fear the French have practiced upon them but too long with success.

I am with the greatest respect,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient &
most faithfull humble servant.

William Henry Lyttelton

The Right Honble
The Lords of Trade.

Rect March ye 7th
Read ——— 9 } 1757.

(Enclosure N: 1.)

English Camp Novem: 26th 1756.

This day the Old Warrior of Tomotley came to Capt. Raymond Demeré and gave him the following intelligence: Present Capt. John Stewart and Lieut. Robert Wall.

Ambrose

Ambrose Davis
Linguister } He says that he went to the Prince of Tellico and told him that as the Messengers from the Mankiller (who had been with the French) came into him he imagin'd that he had a great deal of news to tell him, upon which the Prince said that as he was a warrior he would tell him all he knew.

He says that the Prince told him that all the Headmen of the Creeks had a meeting with the French at the Albama Fort & that as the Tellico people went to the Albama the Creeks came away by another path so that they did not meet each other.

He says that after the Tellico people came from the Albama Fort they went to the Oakchois a Town in the Creek Nation where they stay'd three or four days and that then the French officer at the Albama sent for them again, upon which they went to him and on their arrival at the Fort the second time they found a number of Cherokees there who told them that notwithstanding they had for a long time been at war with them and kill'd great numbers of their people they were extremely proud to see them and had forgot

all

all past injuries and hoped that for the future they should be of one way of thinking and acknowledge one Father and depend on one man for supplys &c. &c. &c. Whereupon the French Officer aforesaid told them that such a friendly meeting was very agreable to him and that he receiv'd a letter from Tellico last Spring which he had sent down the River to the Governor who immediately call'd together all his Council & shew'd them the letter and was much pleas'd and promis'd to have some good guns made to give to every man in the Cherokee Nation.

He says that one Brown a son of Samuel Brown a Trader in the Creek Nation is now with Lantignac at the albama and that the said Brown and Lantignac ordered the Mankillar to send them one hundred and twenty horses to that Fort & that they should load them all with goods and bring them to Tellico and that they did not intend to purchase skins with them but to a woman who should bring them a loaf of bread they would give a yard of stroud and for a piece of venison they would give a shirt and that they would bring three such cargoes before they should expect any skins but that it shou'd be laid out in the purchase of

provisions

provisions &c given them as Presents.

He says that the Old Prince and a few old warriors at Tellico say that they imagine the Creek Nation is entirely lost to the English and that those Tellico people that are gone to the Albama may remain there for tho' they are old men they never yet wore a blanket or a match coat brought in by French Traders and that they will not sell the white people for what goods the man-killer can bring in on his back &c tho' the Tellico people may be called rogues yet the English shall find them as true as any Indians in the Nation &c when it is said that the Tellico people are gone to the French they will contradict them and say it is only part of the Town that is gone.

He says that Lantignac and Brown are to be in here in two moons with the Goods aforesaid.

He says that the French have sent three messengers to the Chickasaws to join them but that the Chickasaws refused to join them &c talked of war, upon which the Creeks said that if they would not join the French and fall into their measures they would give them war &c immediately went out &c kill'd three Chickasaws and brought

their

their scalps into the French before the Illinois people came away.

He says that when the Illinois people first went to the Creeks (in their way to the French) the Head man of the Oakechois talked very strong for the English and had got some white men building a Fort about his house, but that before the Illinois People came away he talked more in favour of the French and Savannahs than ever he had done for the English. He says that he looks upon the Creek Nation to be entirely lost to the English and is convinced that they are strongly in the French Interest.

Raymond Demeré.

N.B. This warrior is a true friend to us and any thing he says is matter of fact. I sent him on purpose to Illinois for this intelligence.

Rec.d March y.e 7.th } 1757
Read ——— 9 }

K. 156.

(Enclosure N.o 2.)

English Camp Decem.r 2.d 1756.

This day Walter Bateman waited on Captain Raymond

Raymond Demere being sent by Cornelius Doherty of Highwassey to give Capt. Demere and Capt. John Stuart the following intelligence.

He says that Mr. Doherty received a message by a Tellico runner who had just returned from the Altama Fort, who told him that there was four of the Tellico people gone to Mobille with an intent to proceed to New Orleans to embark for Old France, and that in the month of February next Lantignac with sixty French men and a number of Indians was to come to the Cold Springs on the other side of the Coosawatee River and that there is runners sent throughout the whole Nation to invite the Indians of every Town to repair to the Cold Springs aforesaid to receive a Talk from the French and partake of about sixty horse loads of Presents which horses are sent for from Tellico. And from the Cold Springs the French are to proceed to Highwassey old Town and erect a Fort there.

Recd March 9th 7th
Read ——— 9. } 1757. K. 157.

(Inclosure N.º 3.)

(Inclosure N.º 3.)

English Camp Decem.r the 13th 1756.

This day Judges Friend waited on Captain Raymond Demeré &c gave him the following Talk. Present Capt. John Stuart and Lieut. Wall.

Ambrose Davis Linguister.

He says that his Brothers and he is now together and that he hears such bad news that he cannot sleep at nights and that he will acquaint them with it. He says that he well remembers the Governor's Talks and he looks on the white people to be his absolute Brothers as having only two Fathers God and the King and he says one shall not fall without the other, he desires that the Governor may hear this Talk and be told that he is not afraid of the French and their Indians notwithstanding he expects them immediately &c that after his Death the Governor may remember his Talk for he knows he is shortly to die and does not know but it may be either to morrow or in a few days. He says he was at the Talk that the Mankiller brought in but he did not

at

at that time hear all his news and intentions but since he has heard a great deal about it which he will not hide from us and begs that this Talk may go to Virginia as well as Carolina that we may have proper assistance before it is too late.

He says he does not know but all the Over Hills Towns may join the French but that will allways be the same and that he will send off runner to other parts of the Nation and that he believes all the Nation will not join them. He says when Captain Demere first came up he desir'd him to stay at home and not to go out a hunting but at that time he did not think there would be so great an occasion for it as he now receives, for which reason he is determin'd not to go out of hearing of the Fort and as this land belongs to us and the Cherokees he shall dye upon it. He says that he has often been at war alone and never was conquer'd and now he has his Brothers about him to assist him, is he and them to be beaten and drove off of their land by the enemy, he says that these thoughts gives him the greatest

uneasiness.

uneasiness.

He desires that the Governor may be immediately acquainted with this Talk and be told that he is at home.

He says that this Talk must be immediately sent to the Governors of Carolina and Virginia and that there must not be the least delay therein that he hopes we will be advis'd by him and that it is his desire that it shall go as swift as an arrow out of a bow.

He desires that the Governor may be told that tho' they are at a great distance from each other yet he hopes that this letter will soon reach his hands, and with that dispatch as if they were near neighbours.

Capt. Raymond Demere hereupon asked Judges Friend if he wou'd desire any number of men more from Carolina to assist this Nation

To which he answer'd that the Governor must be inform'd that he shall certainly be in want of assistance from him and the Governor of Virginia but he will not send for the men at this time as he is now going to send runners off immediately all over the Nation to know

every

every particular &c. he expects that very soon he shall send to the Governor for a number of men and as he does not know how soon he shall be oblig'd to send for them, he hopes that the Governor will have them all in readiness to set out as soon as he shall send for them without delaying one night after his Messenger gets to him.

Rayd Demere

Rec.d March y.e 7.th
Read —— 9. } 1757. K. 158.

B. P. R. O. South Carolina B. T. Vol. 18. N. 159.

At the Court at Kensington the 13th of October 1756.

Present

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have this day laid before His Majesty at this Board (pursuant to His Majesty's Order for that purpose) a Warrant directing and requiring William Henry Lyttelton Esqr Captain Genl and Govr in Chief of His Majesty's Province of South Carolina in America to swear and admit Henry Drayton Esqr to be of His Majesty's Council in the said Province in the room of Hector Berenger de Beaufin Esqr who hath resigned - And His Majesty in Council having been pleased to approve of the said Warrant (which is hereunto annexed) Doth hereby Order that the Right Honourable Henry Fox Esqr One of His Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State do lay the same before His Majesty for His Royal signature.

Recd Decr 21st 1756.
Read March 17th 1767.

A true copy.
W. Sharpe.

1757

B.T.P.O. 32. Journals Vol 65

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Tuesday 11th Jan.y 1757

Present

Earl of Halifax. Mr. Oswald. Mr. Scrope
Mr. Sloper Mr. Pelham Mr. Hamilton

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Virginia
No. Carolina
So. Carolina

Read a Letter from the Right Hon.ble William Pitt Esq.r one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State dated the 3rd of January 1757 referring to them consideration of this Board the following papers and desiring the Boards opinion how far it might be advisable to propose to Parliament to give a pecuniary Aid to the southern colonies in consideration of their Expences and to encourage them to defend his Majesty's Rights and possessions. Memorial of Mr. Abercromby Agent for No. Carolina and Virginia relating to the services performed by those colonies in defence of His Maj.ty's Territories. Representation of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to His Majesty relating to the Money and Men raised there for the defence of His Majesty's Territories. Copy of an Address from the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to His Majesty. Ordered that the said Letters and papers be taken into further consideration to morrow morning

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(Wednesday)

Wednesday 12th January 1757

Virginia
N° Carolina
S° Carolina

Their Lordships pursuant to the Minutes of yesterday took into further consideration the Letter from Mr. pitt One of His Majestys principal Secretaries of State mentioned therein. desiring this Boards opinion whether it may be adviseable to apply to parliament for a pecuniary aid to Virginia and the other Southern Colonies. and the Secretary laid before the Board the following papers transmitted to him by Mr. Abercromby Agent for the Colonies of Virginia and N° Carolina. Account of Monies granted by the Colony of Virginia for carrying on His Majestys Service against the Enemy in the years 1754. 1755 & 1756. Account of Monies raised by the Provinci of N° Carolina in 1754 1755 & 1756. for carrying on his Majestys Service against the Enemy. which papers having been read were taken into consideration together with the Copies of the Addresses of the Council and Assembly of North Carolina to His Majesty mentioned in the Minutes of the 24th of Decr last and after some time spent therein their Lordships agreed to take this affair into further consideration on Friday next and the Secretary was ordered to write to Mr. Abercromby to desire his attendance Ordered that that a State be prepared from the Books and papers in this Office of the Money and Men raised and the services performed by the Colony of Virginia and the other Southern Colonies for the defence of His Majestys Territories since the Commencement of hostilities

(Friday)

Friday 14 Jan.y 1757

Virginia
N.o Carolina
S.o Carolina

Their Lordships pursuant to the Minutes of the 12.th inst. took into further consideration the Letter from M.r Pitt one of His Majestys principal Secretaries of State mentioned therein desiring the Boards opinion whether it may be advisable to apply to apply to parliament for a pecuniary Aid to Virginia and the other Southern Colonies, and the Secretary laid before the Board a State of the Money and Men raised and services performed by the Colonies of Virginia and N.o Carolina for the defence of His Majestys Territories prepared from the Books and papers in this Office pursuant to their Lordships directions

Their Lordships being informed that M.r Abercromby Agent for Virginia and N.o Carolina was attending without pursuant to their Orders he was called in and their Lordships having had some conversation with him upon this Affair he withdrew, and the Board after some time spent in the consideration of M.r Pitts Letter and the papers referred to ordered the Draft of a Report thereupon to be prepared

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Tuesday 18 Jan.y 1757

Virginia
N.o Carolina
S.o Carolina

The Draft of a Letter to M.r Pitt one of His Majestys principal Secretaries of State containing their Lordships Report and opinion upon his Letter of the 3.rd instant having been prepared pursuant to the said Minutes their Lordships took the same into consideration and made some progress therein

. . . . . (Wednesday)

Wednesday 19 January 1757

Virginia
N° Carolina
S° Carolina

Their Lordships took into further consideration the Draft of a letter to Mr Pitt one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State containing the Boards Report and Opinion upon his letter of the 3rd instant respecting a pecuniary Aid to be given by Parliament to the Southern Colonys in consideration of their past services and to enable them to continue their Efforts for the defence of His Majesty's Dominions and the same having been agreed to was ordered to be transcribed

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Friday 21 January 1757

Virginia
N° Carolina
S° Carolina

The draft of the Letter to Mr Pitt one of His Maj^ty^s principal Secretaries of State containing the Boards Report and Opinion upon his letter of the 3rd instant relating to the giving pecuniary Aid to Virginia and the other Southern Colonies having been transcribed pursuant to the Minutes of the 19th inst was signed

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Thursday 27th January 1757

South Carolina

Read a Letter from Willm Henry Lyttleton Governor of S° Carolina dated the 6th December 1756 acquainting the Board that the Council and Assembly have appointed James Wright Esq their Agent and with his having suspended Mr Bragg from his seat in the Council there

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Wednesday 9th 30th 1757

South Carolina

The draft of a Letter to Mr Lyttleton Governor of South Carolina

Carolina in answer to those lately received from him menhoned in the Minutes of 21st Decr and 24th January last was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed

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Thursday 10th February 1757

South Carolina The Draft of a Letter to Mr Lyttleton Governor of So Carolina in answer to those lately received from him having been transcribed pursuant to the Minutes of the 9th instant was signed

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Wednesday 9 March 1757

South Carolina Read the following Letters and Papers received from Mr Lyttleton Governor of South Carolina Viz! Letter from Mr Lyttleton to the Board dated the 25th of December 1756 inclosing Copies of two Affidavits and other papers which contained Advices of an intended invasion of South Carolina. Viz Letter from William Gray to the Commanding Officer at Frederica dated the 20th of Novr 1756. Copy of an Affidavit of Wm Wilkins sworn at Frederica in Georgia the 24th of Novr 1756. Copy of an Affidavit of Joseph Blyth sworn at Frederica in Georgia the 24th of November 1756. Mr William Birch's Narrative dated Charles Town the 15th of Decr 1756. Letter from Mr Lyttleton to the Board dated the 31st of December 1756 inclosing the three following Papers containing Intelligence from Capt Demeri. Intelligence received from Capt Raymond Demeri dated English Camp 20th Novr 1756 Intelligence from Capt Raymond Demeri dated English Camp 2 Dec 1756

(Intelligence)

Intelligence from Capt.n Raymond Demeri dated English Camp the 15th of December 1756. Ordered that Copies of the said Letters & Papers be made to be laid before His Majesty and a Letter to Mr. Secretary Pitt inclosing the said Copies having been prepared for that purpose was agreed to transcribed and signed

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Thursday March 17th 1757

So. Carolina Copy of an Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 13th of October 1756 approving a Warrant directing the Governor of So. Carolina to admit Henry Drayton Esq. to be of His Majestys Council in the said Province

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Monday 7th Novr. 1757

So. Carolina Read the following Letters and papers received from Mr. Lyttleton Governor of South Carolina Viz.t Letter from Mr. Lyttleton to the Board dated the 22nd of April 1757 inclosing Copies of despatches in Writing and Cypher from the Governor of Louisiana and other papers taken out of a French prize Ship bound from New Orleans to La Rochelle brought in by His Majestys Sloop the Jamaica. Copy of a Letter from to Mons.r Calanni dated à Quebec 26 Oct. 1756 Copy of the preliminary Articles of Friendship and peace agreed upon between the Governor of Louisiana and the Cherokee Deputies at Pellice at New Orleans in Nov 1756. Copy of a Letter in Cypher from Mons.r de Velerie to dated Nouvelle Orleans. Copy of a Letter from

from Mons.r de Xelerec to dated Nouvelle Orleans 13 Dec 1756
Copy of a Letter writ in Cypher from Mons.r de Xelerec to dated
Nouvelle Orleans the 28th Jan.y 1757. Copy of a Letter from Mons.r
de Xelerec to dated Nouvelle Orleans 30 Jan.y 1757. Extracts
from divers letters (dated in Janv.y and Febr.y 1757) found on board
the Revancho a French Merchant Ship bound from New Orleans
to La Rochelle. taken by His Majesty Sloop the Jamaica. Letter
from M.r Lyttleton to the Board dated Charles Town the 24th of
May 1757. Report of both Houses of Assembly concerning the preten-
sions of this Province with respect to a Boundary Line between
North and South Carolina. Letter from M.r Lyttleton to the Board
dated the 11th of June 1757 desiring that his suspension of M.r Bragg
from his Seat at the Council Board may be confirmed. Letter
from M.r Lyttleton to the Board dated the 19th of June 1757. Letter
from M.r Lyttleton to the Board dated the 12th of July 1757 with his
observations on some Acts lately passed in South Carolina and trans-
mitting a plan of the new Fort. Journals of the Commons House of
Assembly from Nov.r 1756 to May 1757. An Act appointing James
Wright Esq Agent of the Province of South Carolina passed the 19th
of Nov 1756. Eight others passed the 21st of May 1757. An an Act
granting to His Majesty an Aid of £160,000 Current Money
passed the 6th of July 1757. Ordered that the said Acts be sent to
Sir Matthew Lamb for his Opinion thereon in point of Law.
Ordered that the Draft of a Representation to His Majesty be
prepared

prepared proposing that the suspension of Mr Wragg from his seat in the Council of South Carolina may be confirmed. Ordered that the draft of a Representation to His Majesty be prepared proposing that an Engineer or two may be sent to South Carolina to direct the Fortifications carrying on there Ordered that the Draft of a Letter to Mr Lyttleton in answer to the abovementioned Letters from him be prepared

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Tuesday 8th November 1757

South Carolina The draft of a Letter to William Henry Lyttleton Esq re Governor of South Carolina in answer to several letters received from him having been prepared pursuant to yesterdays Minutes was agreed to and ordered to be transcribed.

The Draft of a Representation to His Majesty proposing that an Engineer or two may be sent to South Carolina to direct the Fortifications carrying on there was agreed to transcribed and signed.

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Wednesday 9th November 1757

South Carolina The Draft of a Representation to His Majesty proposing that the suspension of Mr Wragg from his seat in the Council of South Carolina may be confirmed having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 7th instant was agreed to transcribed and signed. The Draft of a Letter to Mr Lyttleton Governor of South Carolina having been transcribed pursuant to

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the Minutes of yesterday was signed.

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Thursday 24 November 1757

South Carolina Read Sir Matthew Lambs Report upon ten Acts passed in South Carolina in May 1754

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Tuesday 8th Decr 1757

So Carolina Read a Memorial of Mr Corbett in behalf of Childermas Croft Clerk of the General Assembly of South Carolina setting forth that the said Croft was in a bad state of Health and desiring the Board would move His Majesty that he may have leave to be absent from his duty for twelve Months Their Lordships upon consideration of the said Memorial agreed thereto and a Letter to Mr Pitt one of His Majestys principal Secretaries of State thereupon was signed and a Warrant ordered to be prepared for His Majestys Signature in case His Majesty shall condescend to the Memorialists request

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Friday 16th December 1757

So Carolina Read a Memorial of Mr Wright Attorney General of South Carolina praying that he may have leave of absence from the said Province for twelve months Ordered that the Draft of a letter to Mr Secretary Pitt be prepared desiring he would move His Majesty that the Memorialist may have the leave of absence

(he)

he requests. and that a Warrant be also prepared for His Majesty's Signature to accompany the said Letter in case His Majesty shall approve thereof.

Their Lordships took into consideration an Act passed in the province of South Carolina in May 1757 Entitled An Act for Incorporating the Minyah Indico Society together with Sir Matth. Lamb's Report thereupon and after some time spent therein Ordered the Draft of a Representation to His Majesty to be prepared proposing that the said Act may be confirmed.

Read a Letter from William Henry Lyttleton Esq. Governor of South Carolina dated Charles Town 12 Oct.r 1757 acknowledging the receipt of three Letters from the Secretary giving an Account of Iron made there- inclosing an Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn Grain &c. And the resolutions of the House of Commons upon certain Resolutions of the Assembly of Jamaica

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Tuesday 20th December 1757

S.o Carolina The draft of a Representation to His Majesty upon an Act passed in the province of South Carolina in May 1757 Entitled An Act for Incorporating the Minyah Indico Society having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 16th instant. was agreed to transcribed and signed

The draft of a Letter to M.r Secretary Pitt desiring he would move his Majesty that M.r James Wright Attorney General of

(South)

South Carolina may have leave of absence from the said Province for twelve Months having been prepared pursuant to the Minutes of the 16th instant was agreed to and Ordered to be transcribed

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Tuesday 22nd December 1773

South Carolina The draft of a Letter to Mr Secretary Pitt desiring he would move His Majesty that Mr James Wright Attorney General of South Carolina may have leave of Absence from the 3d Province for twelve months having been transcribed pursuant to the Minutes of the 20th Instant was signed

B. P. R. O. America and West Indies Vol 71

R 11 Jan.y 1757

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty

The Petition of the Merchants Traders Planters and others interested in the Trade and Prosperity of South Carolina and Georgia

Humbly Sheweth

That these Provinces are by their situation more exposed to the incursions of the Enemy and of the Indians depending on them and in their Interest than any other of Your Majestys Dominions in North America as by their great distance from New York and the Northern Colonies they can expect no relief from any Forces sent on that Service That the fatal Effects of such a Situation would have been sensibly felt in the Course of the last War had not your Majesty out of your Gracious goodness seasonably protected them by the Establishment of a Regiment and several Independent Companies employed by Land and Water in these Provinces amounting to 1792 effective Men That from the great Improvements in the Trade of South Carolina which supplies Great Britain with Naval Stores and all parts of Europe with Rice but particularly in the late valuable discovery of and great Increase in the Culture of Indico as well as from the great advantage of several convenient Harbors in the Southern parts capable to receive Ships of Force. Your Petitioners have Reason to apprehend the French must look thereon with a Jealous Eye and soon endeavour to possess themselves of a Country so important the Inducements being many for by such an Acquisition they would be enabled to open several Ports

(on)

on the Eastern Side of America from whence they could supply their Sugar Colonies with Lumber and provisions their Navy with Masts Timber. Plank and Naval Stores and at all events though they should not effectually succeed yet they would have an opportunity to carry off a great Number of Negroes. of destroying many Settlements and Indico Works and of plundering these Provinces That your Majestys Subjects in these Provinces although few in Number. are by means of their Negroes of more importance to Great Britain than any Colony on the Continent of an equal Number of White Inhabitants. yet would be in a more dangerous situation in case of an Attack from the French than any other. as their whole domestic Force would in such a Crisis be required to keep their Negroes (being upwards of four Black to one White person) in proper subjection.

That by a Violent Hurricane in September 1752 the Fortifications guarding the Entrance into the Harbor and all those about Charles Town were entirely destroyed. which the Province at a great Expence have been Rebuilding ever since yet these can be of no real service for want of a Supply of Cannon and other Warlike Stores. more especially as there is not one Regular Gunner. Matross or Engineer in that Province

That since the last War the Forces of these Provinces have been reduced to three Independent Companies one of which was in the Year 1754 ordered to the Assistance of Virginia the other two being dispersed in so large an Extent of Frontier and divided in different Parties at 150 Miles distance they could make but little opposition against an Enemy much less should the Neighboring Indians be induced to join them

(whereby)

whereby those weak detachments might be immediately cut off

That in the Course of the last War and even in times of peace it has been usual to have four or five of Your Majesty's Ships of War on these Stations. that is one of 40. Two or three of 24 Guns and two Sloops. but at this time Your petitioners are informed there is only one Ship in these provinces

That in the present critical situation of affairs Your petitioners think they would be wanting in their duty to Your Majesty and neglectful of their own as well as the Interest of all those concerned in these provinces if they omitted making known their serious apprehensions of the fatal consequences in case of any attack

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the defenceless State of these Provinces into Your Royal Consideration and grant such protection as to Your Majesty Your great Wisdom shall seem most expedient

John J. Ackenrood. George Udney. Richard Shubrick. Will.m Middleton Coutts Dro.s & Stephens. Wm. Mayne. Jasper Manadiny. Thomas Drayton Rich.d Oswald. Thomas Rogers. Isaac King. James Crokatt. Jn.o Mills Charles Crokatt. John Whitelock. Charles Boone. Jn.o Boone. John Watson Bartholomew Pomeroy. Claud Johnson. George Johnston. Robert Udny David Barclay Jun.r. Edward Upon. John Mayne. William Stilwell Ely Dupon. John Desaussure. Leonard Bowles. William Neate. John Nutt. Richard Grubb. Miles Brewton. Alexander Watson. William Thomson

B.P.R.O B.T South Carolina vol 28

10 Feb.y 1757

To William Henry Lyttleton Esq.
Governor of South Carolina

Sir

Inclosed we send you a Triplicate of our Letter to you dated the 19th. of November 1756 since which we have received yours of the 17th. of Oct.r and 6th. of December last. The Accounts you give us in them of the recounter which had happened in Georgia between some Creek Indians and the settlers upon Ogeeche River and of the Disposition of the Indians in General were so very alarming that we lost no time in laying a State of the facts before His Majesty accompanied with a full Representation of the defenceless State of the two Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia and We doubt not but that such measures will be taken thereupon as the circumstances and exigency of the case shall appear to require and the situation of Affairs will admit of. As you do not however in your last letter express any apprehension of immediate danger from the French or Indians We hope Indian Affairs in general are in a better situation than your letter of the 17th. of October gives us room to expect and that the prudent measures you had pursued had the Good effect to obviate the ill consequences which might otherwise have followed from the Resentment of the Creeks and the Treachery of the Upper Cherokees We are glad to find that the Council and Assembly have concurred in making so regular

(and)

and proper an Appointment of an Agent and we hope he will come over fully and properly Instructed upon every point relative to the general State of the province and furnished with such Facts as may enable His Majestys Ministers to form a Judgement what measures will be proper to be pursued for the general good and security of the Colony. We are concerned to find that the conduct of one of His Majestys Council should have been such as to have laid you under the necessity of suspending him from his Seat at that Board. The Character of this Gentleman when we recommended him to His Majty was represented to us as such as leaves us very much at a loss to account for so extraordinary and so unjustifiable a Conduct and which certainly renders him very unfit for that Station in which he was placed We shall not however propose to His Majesty to confirm this Suspension until we hear further from you as we are not without hope that he may be brought to a proper sense of his Misconduct and it would give us great concern if we should by any over hasty measure have disabled you from taking off his Suspension which in such case we are persuaded your inclination and desire to procure peace and quiet in your Government might prompt you to do We are Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax James Oswald
T. Pelham Soame Jenyns
H. S Hamilton H. Sloper.

B.P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 28

10 March 1757

To the Right Honble William Pitt

One of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State

Sir

Having received two Letters from William Henry Lyttleton Esq His Majestys Governor of the Province of South Carolina dated the 25th and 31st of December last. in which he acquaints us with the Advices he has received of an intended Invasion of that Province. and gives an Account of the Measures he has taken thereupon. and of other Matters relative to the present State of Indian Affairs within his Government. We think it our duty to transmit to You the enclosed Copies of the said Letters and of the several papers therein referred to and to desire you will be pleased to lay them before His Majesty. for His Majestys directions thereupon We are Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax James Oswald Soame Jenyns

H. G. Hamilton. H. Sloper.

B. P. R. O. B. J. South Carolina Vol 18

K. 160

Charles Town 22 April 1757

To the Right Honble

The Lords Comm^rs for Trade

My Lords

I had the honor to write to your Lordships the 19th ult^o and have since sent a duplicate the Jamaica has brought a French prize in which was found from New Orleans to La Rochelle out of which a packet was taken containing Despatches both in Writing and Cipher from Monsr de Kerlerec the Governor of Louisiana to Monsr de Machault Minister of the Marine with a Copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace and Friendship agreed upon between that Governor and the Cherokee Deputies from Fellique at New Orleans in November last. Copies of all which I now enclose to your Lordships together with extracts from several private letters found on board the same Vessel of all such Matters as relate to public Affairs and may serve to shew the state of the Enemy in that Colony I will not trouble your Lordships with many remarks upon them but it gave me much pleasure to learn that the French Ministry had left that Country so destitute of all necessaries and that the Governor of it was very near as much disgusted as Monsr de Vaudreuil Governor of Canada appears to be. by a Letter I also Inclose to your Lordships which was taken out of another French prize found from Quebec to St Domingo I fear however they will have received supplies

at

at New Orleans before this time as Mons.r de Kerlerecs remonstrances have been of the most pressing kind and there is no doubt that they will do their utmost to keep up an interest in the Cherokee Nation especially when Mons.r de Vaudreuils confirmation of the Treaty shall have been received We have certainly been in the utmost danger of losing that Nation which your Lordships will perceive for some years past has been making proposals of peace and Friendship to the French and this would probably have been followed by the defection of all the other Southern Indians how far I may flatter myself that the measures I have taken have and will prevent this Your Lordships must judge but that it may appear I have not neglected to use my best endeavours to this end and I hope with some success I beg leave to lay before your Lordships the following Extracts from the public Talks I had here with the Little Carpenter and those Indians that were with him.

After representing to him and them in General the falsehood and perfidiousness of the French and their inability to supply their wants I told them that the Chactaws whom they know to be in the French Interest go almost naked and in want of every necessary which the English supply their Indians with that they had also seen other French Indians clothed in Skins because the French have no Woolen Cloth to furnish them with and that even the Creek Indians who lived near the Albamous Fort are supplied with Goods by the English which was a plain and evident

proof

that the French had no goods for them That the great King being now at War with the French His Ships had taken above a thousand of the French Ships in some of which were the goods they intended to bring over the Great Lake and that as the Kings ships would continue to take those of the French they would shortly have no goods for themselves That the Tellique people had been grossly deceived and that the Cherokees if ever they listened to the French would feel the difference of having them for their Friends instead of the English. that the French would remember that the Cherokees had often gone to War against them and their Indians and only wanted to make peace with them to provoke the Wrath of the Great King and their Brethren the English against them and then they would repent thó it would be too late that they had left their faithful friends and Allies the English and find to their cost that an Old friend was better than a reconciled enemy

The Little Carpenter thereupon said that he had no notion of making peace with those that he had always been killing Ithen told him that the Great King had determined to crush and to destroy the French and their Indians and never to permit them to have any fort or Establishment among his children the Cherokees. That he had sent the Earl of Loudoun with many of his Valiant and experienced Warriors to New York and that a great Army would be raised there to go in the spring against the French and their Indians and that the White people

of

of this province who are as numerous as they themselves. had determined also whilst one man remained alive never to permit the French to have any interest or establishment in the Cherokee Nation.

The Little Carpenter replied that he had determined also that they never should. I next observed to him that in consequence of their earnest and repeated request to this Government I had immediately after my arrival here sent up a Good number of my Warriors to build a Fort in the Upper Nation. That I had been informed that the French had endeavoured to persuade them that this Fort was built with a very bad design against them but when they considered that it was not built for several years after they had warmly solicited it they would clearly see how false and groundless the insinuations of the French are for if the English had wanted to have a Fort there from any bad designs they had conceived against the Cherokees it would have been built upon the first application but the French have endeavoured to misrepresent the good intentions of the English on account of the advantages they know will arise to the Cherokee Nation from the construction of this Fort. that it would be a place where the English and Cherokees would live together as brothers that in times of danger the Women and Children would be protected there from the Enemy and the Goods and necessarys for the supply of the Nation secured that there would also be a Blacksmith in it to mend their Guns and Tools for working the White Women too would dwell there and would

instruct

instruct the Red Women to make all such things as were proper for them and would live with them in friendship. these were the advantages which the French knew the Cherokees would enjoy from having this Fort built in there Country and therefor had endeavoured to put bad thoughts into the minds of the Cherokees concerning it besides they know that when it is finished and the Women and Children may be protected therein the Warriors may with more readiness take up the Hatchet against them and their Indians which I told them their their Father the Great King expected they would do as I had before expressed to them in a Talk which I gave them as from the King in which I represented the Treaties which had been concluded between the English and their Nation by which it had been Stipulated that the Kings friends should be their Friends and the Kings enemies their Enemies and acquainted that the French having presumed to stop the persons and seize the Effects of divers Traders who carried goods to his Children the Indians and also made many encroachments upon Lands in Virginia the King had declared War against the French King and his people and doubted not but that the Cherokees would take up the Hatchet against the French and all their Indians wherever they molest the English whether in this Province or any other

To all this the Little Carpenter answered Our Father the Great King will hear of this meeting between his White and

Red

Red Children and as the House where he lives is White and Clear he will expect it shall be so here also. White people write letters as a token of the truth of their thoughts but Indians make use of this (producing a String of Wampum) as a pledge of the sincerity of theirs Your Excellency in Your Talk of yesterday desired us to go to War I love to spill the Blood of enemies therefor liked your Talk. My advice to my Young Fellows shall be to fall on. fall on. We have killed a great many of the French and their Indians and have made their blood run down Danasse River I will go home and do the same with the French as you said in your Talk. the Great Kings Ships had done with theirs he afterwards observed that as all the Nations of Indians had heard that their Brothers the White people had settled amongst them and that there was a Fort with great Guns they would be afraid to come in a Body on against them That he remembered that the Great King promised that the White people should go to their assistance when they were in danger that they had come according to that promise and they were thankful for it and hoped one hundred of them would remain at the Fort and that the Governor of Virginia would also send a hundred to garrison the Fort he had built in order that they the Red and White people should be and grow up together as one These and many other things he said to the same effect which I wont trouble your Lordships by particularizing when they departed (besides the reward I promised them for Scalps) I gave them

them presents of double the value that had been given upon former occasions. I have now the Satisfaction to acquaint Your Lordships that above two hundred are actually gone from the Lower Towns to Virginia but notwithstanding all this I am of opinion that to prevent this People from fluctuating hereafter between us and the French and to secure us effectually from future Alarms it will be necessary that the Forts in their Country be well Garrisoned and the Trade put under such regulations as that the Indians may be well and constantly supplied with Goods without fraud and extortion. In all my transactions ever since my arrival here my aim has been to endeavour to establish as far as it was in my power the tranquility of these Southern parts not only as this Province was immediately concerned therein, but that Lord Loudouns operations whatever their particular Object might be, might in no wise be affected by any disturbances arising in this Quarter of America

I shall write by the first opportunity to the Commanding Officer of the Jamaica Squadron and acquaint him with the State they are in at New Orleans when Mons.r de Kelereas despatches were wrote & the expectation they had of a Man of War from France. A Stout Ship or two of ours that might Cruize in the Gulph of Mexico and intercept the supplies destined for that Colony might throw it into the utmost distress and be of infinite benefit to our Indian Affairs

I have informed Lord Loudoun of all the Matters comprised in this Letter. I am with the greatest respect My Lords

Your Lordships most obed.t & most humble Servant

Rec.d July 29
Read Nov.r 4

Will.m Henry Lyttleton. (Inclosure)

(Inclosures) K 161. South Carolina

Copy of a letter from to Mons.r Calanne dated a Quebec ce 26 Octob.re 1756. Received with Gov.r Lyttletons letter dated 22.nd of April 1757

K. 162 Copy South Carolina

Preliminary Articles of peace and Friendship agreed upon between y.e Governor of Louisiana and the Cherokee Deputys at Tellico New Orleans nov.r 1756. Rec.d with Gov.r Lyttletons Lre 22 April 1757

K. 164 South Carolina

Copy of a Letter from Mons.r de Velerce to . . . . . dated Nouvelle Orleans le 13 Dec.bre 1756 (N.o 128 seconde) Rec.d with Gov.r Lyttletons Lre 22 April 1757.

K. 166 South Carolina

Copy of a Letter from Mons.r de Velerce to . . . . dated Nouvelle Orleans 30 Janv.r 1757 (N.o 134 Prem.r) Rec.d with Gov.r Lyttletons Lre 22 Ap.l 1757

K. 167 South Carolina

Extracts from divers Letters (dated in Jan.y and Feb.y 1757) found on Board y.e Revanche a French Merchant ship bound from New Orleans to La Rochelle. Taken by his Majestys Sloop the Jamaica Received with Governor Lyttletons Letter dated 22.d of April 1757

B.P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 18
K. 168

Charles Town 24th May 1757

To the Right Honble the Lords of Trade

My Lords

I have the honor to inclose to Your Lordships a Duplicate of the Letter I wrote the 22nd Ultimo. with the papers that accompanied it by which Your Lordships will see how successfully the French have practised upon the Cherokee Nation and also the substance of the Talk I had here in February last with the Little Carpenter and the Indians that accompanied him which I trust has not been without effect. but had better been adapted to counteract the views and designs of the Enemy had I received the intercepted French dispatches at the time when the conference with those Indians was held. but Capt. Thomas did not arrive here till a month afterwards. In that Letter I also acquainted your Lordships that I was of opinion that to secure the Cherokees effectually it would be necessary that the new fort in their Country should be well Garrisoned and the Trade properly regulated

I have now the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships that the Assembly has enabled me to keep on foot the two Provincial Companies in Garrison there of Sixty men each. which with the Detachment from the Independent Companies that is there also make up the numbers of two hundred and Thirty men and to supply it plentifully with Warlike Stores and Six Months provisions at least. They have likewise enabled me to raise another Company of Fifty men to Garrison Fort Prince George

George at Keowee. who may be employed to improve the Works of that place and they have likewise resolved to defray the expense that may be incurred by repairing and strengthening Port Moor. In the close of the Message which expresses these Resolutions they add. As we are of opinion that nothing can contribute more to the keeping our Indian Allies stedfast to the British Interest than the supplying them with Goods at moderate prices we have ordered a Committee to enquire whether any private persons can be found who are able and willing to give security for carrying on a Trade with the said Indians upon such Terms and in such manner as shall be approved of by this Government and if no persons are to be found then this House will endeavour to make such provision for attaining that end as we hope will prove most effectual I flatter myself this Resolution will appear to your Lordships to be a good basis whereon to ground any Regulations that may be found best calculated to attain this most desirable object. but I shall take care that nothing shall be done therein till Your Lordships pleasure is known

In the las letters from Capt. Demere he says that the Little Carpenter and many other parties are gone out to War and that Old Hop has sent to Runners to all the Towns to declare a general War against the French and peace and friendship with the English and Orders to take up the Hatchet and go to War for the service of Carolina and Virginia The parties I mention are exclusive of the two Hundred that I acquainted Your Lordships were gone to Virginia I have passed a Tax Act wherein the following sums are granted for Fortifications

Viz

Viz. Ten thousand pounds to construct works at Port Royal. Three thousand five hundred for George Town. Six thousand pounds for repairing and improving Fort Johnson and five thousand pounds for Building a powder Magazine inclosed and fortified properly at Dorchester. I have also passed another Act to continue the General Duty Law for five years longer by which that fund is charged with five thousand pounds p annum for the Works of Charles Town. so that I can immediately upon the Credit of it raise and imply five and twenty thousand pounds for that purpose. I am most miserably in want of an Engineer and could well employ two if I had them. but I do not yet know whether Lord Loudoun to whom I applied a long time ago can spare me one if I had one I believe the Assembly would be much more ready to give money for Fortifications than they have ever been yet. as they would have an assurance that their money would not be thrown away

I hear Lord Loudoun has ordered thirteen hundred men hither from Virginia Pennsylvania and North Carolina I have not heard from him upon that subject but when I do and know what contingent or aid it is expected this province should furnish shall call the Assembly together for that purpose which is now adjourned

I have with the assistance of the Council made the best Regulations I could to render the Militia useful in case of an attack by fixing proper places where upon an alarm being given the different Corps should Rendezvous. by filling up all vacancies Augmenting the numbers of Officers

where

where necessary dividing such Companys as were too numerous and forming new ones &c I have also appointed an Active old Militia Colonel who formerly served in the Indian War Adjutant General whose business it will be to go annually round the province and review every Regiment that he may report the state and condition of it to the Commander in Chief whom other affairs may detain in or near Charles Town. This measure I thought abundantly necessary as at the time of my arrival there were some Regiments that had not had a General Muster for two or three years and were not compleatly armed and Accoutred according to Law. I should not omit to acquaint your Lordships that the Assembly has made provision for the purchasing immediately a thousand stand of Muskets and Baiyonets in England which will be issued to all such as are willing to take them at prime Cost. and this is a good beginning towards Arming all the Militia in this Manner In my next despatch I will send your Lordships a plan of the new Fort in the Cherokee Country and also returns of the state of all the other Fortifications. Numbers of Militia &c With respect to our Civil concerns I have had the good fortune to pass the Tax Act above mentioned without any revival of the old disputes The course taken was this. when it was sent up from the Assembly to the Council I had a Message from them acquainting me therewith and desiring that I would order the public Treasurer to lay the accots before them which I did and the Council passed the Bill without any Amendments As I saw that everything would go on quietly

in

in this way I did not think proper to produce that paragraph of your Lordships letter of the 19th of November in which you are pleased to say "We hope the same Motives &c." As I did not choose to put it to the Hazard, how far they would have deferred to it or not, so far as to acquiesce in not having the Accounts which they claim by long prescription and a particular law of the Province but I took care to have a sufficient assurance that if I let them have the accounts in this way they would content themselves with inspecting them and do nothing which might interrupt the passing of the Bill. during the sitting of the Assembly I have endeavoured to maintain what I conceived to be a proper course of proceeding and to prevent the Prerogative being trenched upon in the following Instances Viz. Upon my having issued a proclamation at Lord Loudoun's desire to prevent the exportation of provisions except Rice in Vessels bound to Europe they were preparing an address to desire me to recall that Proclamation and give Liberty to export Rice to any of His Majestys Colonies in America also. but upon my representing to some of their Members that I was the Judge of the necessity of issuing such a proclamation and that I expected that no such Address should be presented they dropped it and I in a few days issued a New proclamation agreable to their desires but without having previously given them any Intimation that I would do so. Secondly. When the Cherokee Indians were here. the Assembly acquainted me that they had resolved to provide for such presents

presents as should be agreed to be given to the said Indians by me in Council with the consent of certain Members of their House who were appointed a Committee for that purpose but upon my objecting to this as irregular and unconstitutional they desired me to Order an Estimate to be laid before them of such presents as I judged necessary which I did and they agreed to it. Thirdly A Resolution having passed to provide for the charge of presents which I sent with M.r Pepper the Agent to the Creeks they acquainted me that having the greatest confidence in my regard for the prosperity of the people of this Province and having considered the great necessity there was of sending presents to the Indians at that Critical conjuncture they had unanimously passed the Resolution aforesaid But lest their Resolution to provide for defraying this expence should hereafter be drawn into a precedent or be quoted as an Example to induce future Assemblies to provide for the payment of Debts that may be incurred in the like manner they further Resolved that they would not make provision for defraying the Expence of any presents that shall for the future be given to any Indians in the recess of the General Assembly unless the same be done with the consent of the majority of such of the Members of the House as should be in Town to consist of Thirteen at least. provided that such presents do to be given with the consent of such Members did not in the whole exceed the value of Twenty Five hundred pounds currency And if I should at any time during the

Recess

Recess of the General Assembly think it expedient to give presents to the Indians exceeding that value they desired I would convene the General Assembly upon every such occasion Hereupon I thought fit to represent to them the unfitness of their Resolution and my Message produced one from them in these terms "Upon a further consideration "of a Resolution of this House touching the providing for the Expence of "presents hereafter to be given to the Indians in the Recess of the "General Assembly We have discharged that Resolution and instead "thereof have resolved to provide for defraying the Expence of such "presents (not exceeding the value of 2 Thousand 5 hundred pounds "currency) as your Excellency shall think fit to give in the Recess "of the General Assembly to any of the Indians in alliance with "this Government And we humbly beg leave to repeat our former "request to your Excellency that in case you shall at any time "in the Recess of the General Assembly think it may be requisite "to give any presents that will exceed the value of Two thousand "five hundred pounds Your Excellency will be pleased to call "the General Assembly". Fourthly. I have resisted three several Appli-cations from the assembly for Papers and Accounts of my transac-tions with the Indians which they did not make from any Apprehension that there had been any particular Mismanagement in the Affairs that related to those Nations. but from having been long accustomed by my predecessor to have all papers laid before them and an entire communication given to them upon all such

matters

Matters as they desired And indeed my Lords it is not easy for me to express how many difficulthys his unbecoming and unmanly facilities have created to me. but I hope I have tempered the degree of Spirit I have exerted in such a Manner as not to have failed on that account in any point I have aimed at that was material to His Majesthys Service. As I have thought that want of Secrecy was one great defect in this Government. I have engaged the Assembly to give a fixed Salary to the Clerk of the Council instead of paying him for every Sheet of his Journals to which a Committee of their House was used on pretence of examining whether the Account he delivered in was just or not. to inspect and thereby all the proceedings of the Council were laid open to them and indeed to every Member of the Assembly.

I herewith transmit to your Lordships the Report of both Houses of Assembly concerning the pretensions of this Province with respect to a Boundary Line between it and North Carolina. Upon which I will not trouble Your Lordships with any remarks at present but should rather beg Your Lordships pardon for the length of this Despatch I am with the greatest respect My Lords

Your Lordships

Most obedient and most faithful humble Servt

William Henry Lyttleton

Recd 1 / Read 1 7 Nov. 1754

[Inclosure]

[Inclosure] K. 169

Report

Cape Fear River was the ancient Boundary between North and South Carolina. That River divides those provinces nearly in a North West direction. bounding North Carolina to the South West and South Carolina to the North East. Hence it is that as the former province was long since distinguished by the Name of North East or the latter was known by the Appelation of South West and hence also it is that the Authority of Government and exercise of Jurisdiction were respectively limited in each of these provinces by Cape Fear River. and so remained during the Proprietorship of So Carolina some years after his Majesty was Graciously pleased to take the Inhabitants of this Province under his more immediate protection it happened that sundry persons who were settled near Charles Town. removed from thence with their Families and Slaves. and sat down upon the South Bank of Cape Fear River near the Sea They built a Town and gave it the name of Brunswick: There thó those New Settlers were within the Legal Jurisdiction of the Courts of this Province yet practically they were beyond the reach of Process. and thó taxable for the support of this Government. yet by reason of their great distance from the seat of Government no taxes could be levied The Inhabitants of this Province were then few in number Their settlements northward from Charles Town extended very little further than Santee River- And they not being very-

opulent

opulent the Expences of Government which were greatly enhanced by their proximity to numerous Tribes of Indians. became a very heavy Burthen upon them. While the Inhabitants of the N.o East parts fell little or no Weight of annual Taxes. The people of Brunswick therefore became desirous to be Legally as well as practically freed from sharing this Burthen with their Brethren and moved by their own private Interest. chose rather to be deemed inhabitants of North Carolina and if possible to be included within the limits of that Province. The Brunswick settlement soon encreased and by reason of its Contiguity to North Carolina and distance from Chas. Town it became expedient nay for many other reasons necessary to annex it to North Carolina. And therefore in 1730 when His Majesty was graciously pleased to take into His Royal Consideration the Establishment of a Boundary Line between the two Provences the Royal Will was in that respect so adapted to the Local circumstances of the people of Brunswick as to include them in the Bounds of North Carolina. yet in such an equal manner as to Limit this Province in its Ancient natural Boundary to no more than Thirty Miles Southerly distance from the whole Course of Cape Fear River from the Sea or upwards to its main source or head.

This appears by His Majestys Instructions to Rob.t Johnson Esq then Governor of South Carolina and to George Barrington Esq then Governor of North Carolina which is in the words following

And

"And in order to prevent any disputes that may arise about the Northern Boundary of our Province under your Government we are graciously pleased to signify our Will and Pleasure that a Line should be run by the Commissioners appointed by each Province beginning at the Sea Thirty miles distance from the mouth of Cape Fear River on the South West part thereof keeping the same distance from the said River as the Course thereof runs to the Main source or Head thereof And from thence the said Boundary Line shall be continued due West as far as the South Seas But if Wiccamaw River lies within 30 miles of Cape Fear River then that River to be the Boundary to the Sea to the Head thereof And from thence to keep the distance of 30 miles paralel from Cape Fear River to the Head thereof And from thence a due West Course to the South Seas"

This His Majestys Instruction remained unexecuted nor was any step taken by either of the two Governments in pursuance thereof until the Year 1734 and then during the Government of Gabriel Johnston Esq Commissioners were mutually appointed by both Provinces in order to run a Line of Division according to the said Instruction As His Majesty had not been pleased to direct a Boundary to be fixed by taking the Latitude of different places at the extremities of the Intended Line But that a Line should be run paralel to the Course of Cape Fear River at the distance of Thirty Miles to the South West thereof It was expected that the said Commissioners would have made an Actual Survey of the said River

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in order from thence to ascertain a Boundary Line agruable to the said Instruction but upon the most diligent search into our records and Journals of that time no such survey can be found Happears indeed from the Council Journals that for settling the said Boundary certain preliminary Articles were stipulated between the N° and South Carolina Commissioners But it is equally manifest that the mode of division pointed out by these Articles was neither warranted by His Majestys said Instruction nor countenanced by any Act of the Legislature of this province and consequently had any Survey been made in virtue of such Articles the same would have been void and ineffectual as being done without Authority But we have good reason to believe and with truth we can affirm that no line or Boundary between North and South Carolina has ever hitherto been run in exact conformity to His Majestys said Instruction We beg leave to observe that if the said Instruction is still to be kept in view and is now to be regarded as a direction in ascertaining a dividing Line between the Two provinces all reasoning in support of our pretensions to an extensive North Boundary and upon an equality of a Dividing Line must in our apprehension be inconclusive until a survey be made and taken of the real course of Cape Fear River up from its entrance at Sea to its main source or head and the exact parallel of Latitude thereof be taken but in case His Majesty shall in his Royal Will be pleased to settle the said Boundary without such a Survey as is proposed

or

or shall think proper to issue any new Instruction to that end. It is even now incumbent on us to offer to His Majesty such General reasons and considerations as may tend to procure such an Allotment of Territory to this province as may be most conducive to His Majestys Interest in these parts and to the Welfare of His Majestys Subjects whether residing in this or that province. (1) And in the first place we beg leave to observe that the Southern parts of this province are very greatly retrenched by Georgia - The distance between Cape Fear River and Savannah River by the Coast is indeed very considerable Charles Town Bar is not less than Seventy Miles from the ne Mouth of Savannah River which gives to this province a considerable Eastern Front but as Savannah River from the Sea upwards extends itself Northwesterly and inclines still more and more Northerly as it approaches the Mountains and as that River divides Georgia from South Carolina we humbly conceive a strong reason arises for enlarging the Nº Boundary of this province (2) Unless the North Boundary of this province shall in His Majestys good pleasure be largely extended Thus his Majestys flourishing province will very probably be checked in its growth. a limited North Boundary intersecting Savannah River will form this province into a Triangle and reduce its Western Frontier. hereby the most fertile and best body of Lands will be lopped of and the Inhabitants of the upper parts of Peedee and Santee Rivers who are the strength of this province will be sequestered from us. (3) We humbly conceive it to be for His Majestys Interest that a West front in some good measure suited to the East front of this province be allotted.

as

As the Lands near the Coast in this Province are in general of a barren and sandy nature and far less fertile and valuable for Corn and Indigo than those Lands which lye remote from the Sea it is of the highest consequence so to proportion and accomodate the good Lands to the bad as not only to preserve but invite Inhabitants. such a Boundary therefore as will favor this quality of distribution is the most likely to support and bear up this Province in its present vigor and to save it from that decay into which it must hereafter fall by a loss of Inhabitants and a Want of fit soil for Cultivation. (4) as Peedee and Santee Rivers run thro the very centre of this Province the Inhabitants and Proprietors of Lands upon the Upper Parts of these Rivers are naturally connected with those upon the Coast. They have easy and convenient Navigation for small Boats to George Town and Land Carriage to Charles Town and there they find a ready Market for their Commodities and supply of Merchandize is it not reasonable to include them within the Limits and Jurisdiction of South Carolina (5) As Georgia yet remains in a Weak and Infant State this Province is in reality the South Frontier of His Majestys North American Dominions North Carolina is much more populous with Freemen than So Carolina but this Province far exceeds that in the Number of Slaves. The great disproportion there is between our White men and Negro's renders us less formidable to a Foreign Enemy. In case Georgia or any of the Southern parts of this Province shall happen to be invaded then an exertion of our whole Strength from every Quarter will be absolutely necessary

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at once to oppose the Invader and preserve our Slaves from Revolt this double task cannot be undertaken without the ready Aid of those inhabitants who are settled upon the upper parts of our several Rivers and their Branches nor can this aid be procured in such an exigency unless these Inhabitants are subject to the immediate authority of this Government and within the Influence of our Militia Laws (6) The expences of Government have at all times been much higher here than in North Carolina our Taxes have heretofore been enlarged not only by means of common and ordinary Provincial Charges but by reason of our attachmt to the Colony of Georgia whose Interest has ever been the object of our attention and also by reason of our Connection with all the surrounding Tribes of Indians particularly the Creeks Chickesaws Cherokees and Catawbas. It is true that His Majesty has been graciously pleased of his Royal Bounty to Lessen our Indian Expences for Presents (which with Gratitude we acknowledge) yet still do they compose a large Article in our Annual Estimate we raise them with cheerfulness And it is with real pleasure that we can say that within these few years in obedience to His Majestys Command upon the earnest request of the Cherokee Indians and at the Expence of £6000 and upwards we have completed Fort Prince George at Keowee in the Lower and Fort Loudoun at Jenesee in the Upper Cherokee Country. These considerations while they furnish us with a claim to the Contribution of our Numerous back Settlers in aid of Taxes, so also they in some degree point out the expediency of granting to this Province such a North Boundary as will include within it those parts of the Cherokee Country where the said Forts are erected. (7) These different different Tribes of Indians have always

used

used this Government as the medium between His Majesty and them Here they offer their complaints. Renew Treatys Give Intelligence and Negotiate all that concerns them By long usage we have become so thoroughly informed of their various Policy their Connections inclinations and Dependances and are acquainted with most of their Affairs whether Foreign or Domestic It may prove a dangerous experiment to divert this long established communication between them and us into a different Channel by throwing their Lands and Forts within the bounds of another Government especially in a juncture so critical as the present when the French are practising every Art in their power to seduce them from our Interest We are hopeful that the peace and union which we have maintained and preserved with these expensive yet important Allies for these Forty Years past and upwards and which still continues even in these times of danger will not only hold the conduct of this Government in that respect approved to his Majesty but will have a proper weight in determining the Limits and extent of South Carolina

Received with Governor Lyttelton's Letter dated ye 24th May 1757
Rec^d } Read } 7 Novr 1757

B.P.R.O. America & West Indies Vol 71

To Charles Town 24 May 1757

The Right Honble William Pitt

Sir

I have had the Honor to receive your Letter of the 7th of December last acquainting me that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you his Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department in the room of Mr. Fox upon which event I beg leave to congratulate you.

The sentiments expressed in His Majestys most Gracious Speech and the Addresses which both Houses of Parliament have presented in answer thereto cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to every well wisher of His Country and the paternal solicitude which the King is pleased to declare for the Welfare of his American Subjects ought in a particular Manner to excite in their minds the most grateful sense of his Goodness and animate their endeavours for his service in the present most critical Conjuncture.

I have addressed two letters to the late Mr. Secretary Fox one of which bears date the 24th of September and the other the 20th of November. I am with the greatest respect and attachment, Sir

Your most obedient and most faithful humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

B.P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 18

K. 170. Charles Town 11th June 1757

To the Right Honble The Lords Commrs for Trade

My Lords

I had the Honor to write to your Lordships the 24th of last month and yesterday the Arundel Man of War arrived here with a Dispatch for me from your Lordship of the 10th of February and another from the late Secretary of State Mr Pitt of the 31st of March by which I am informed of the Orders His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give respecting the defence and protection of this Colony in consequence of your Lordps representations of the Accounts I had transmitted to you of such Advices as I had received concerning the designs of the Enemy

His Majestys paternal attention to this part of his Dominions must raise in the minds of His Subjects here the most grateful sense of his goodness and altho we have hitherto been so happy to remain undisturbed and have no immediate cause to apprehend an attack yet such is our state as to render the reinforcement intended us abundantly necessary

It gives me great satisfaction that your Lordships are pleased to approve of the measures which I informed your Lordships I had pursued in my letter of the 17th of October. By my last your Lordships will perceive that our circumstances with respect to the Indians are much improved. I had the Honor therein to acquaint your Lordships that many parties of Cherokees were actually gone out to War and I

might

might have added that a hundred and forty Cawtawbas were also gone to Virginia. My latest advices from Mr. Pepper in the Creek Nation give me reason to expect a Visit from their Head men very soon

I will use my best endeavours that Mr. Wright the New Agent of this Province be properly instructed in all such points as shall be most material according to your Lordships desire. It gives me much concern that the conduct of the Gentleman whom I suspended should have proved such as has not corresponded with the Character Your Lordships received of him but I hope it will be unnecessary for me to say more upon that point than that the principal facts I charged him with which had passed since my arrival here were such as lay within my own knowledge and I could therefore without scruple assert the truth of them. The opinion your Lordships are pleased to express of my Inclinations and desire to procure peace and Quiet in this Province is a very kind one and true it is My Lords, I have it much at heart but I should not faithfully execute the trust reposed in me and should impose upon your Lordships and myself too if I considered the taking off the suspension of this Gentleman as a means to introduce that peace and Quiet on the contrary it is my fixed belief that nothing could tend so effectually to renew those dissensions which so long disturbed this Province and which it has been my aim ever since my arrival here to allay and I hope with good effect as may appear by my Letter of the 24th Ultimo. I have had many difficulties to contend with

which

which some opinion prevailing that your Lordships support would not be wanting to your faithful servant has enabled me to surmount but should it be suspected that upon this occasion I was not honored with Your Lordships entire approbation it may be productive of more evils than I can foresee I must on that account entreat your Lordships to propose to His Majesty to confirm this suspension and beg leave to observe further that if your Lordships will reflect upon those times during which the Liberty of this people has exceeded its just bounds I apprehend it may appear that faction cannot be repressed here and Government be preserved upon its proper poise without the exertion of a firm as well as a gentle hand. If your Lordships are pleased to consider that the first act of my Government was to continue the present Assembly (instead of dissolving it) contrary to Mr. Braggs advice openly given at the Council Board and repugnant to all his passions and settled resentments against that Body and if your Lordships will reflect also how painfully a man of a most assuming nature and of the hottest spirit I ever knew must see the exercise of an authority by me which would neither stoop to nor tolerate that ascendant in him over his Brethren which Mr. Glen had submitted to Your Lordships will perceive a cause why he should break out into opposition against the measures I have had to pursue and endeavour to maintain his importance at any rate

I have not yet seen any symptoms whatsoever of an alteration

of

of sentiments in him and if I should hereafter I should have great cause to mistrust the sincerity of them Upon the whole my Lords if I had not suspended him I must have administered this Government upon such terms and in such a way as I am sure your Lordships would have thought it neither consistent with my honor nor my duty to have done and since I did the Act I flatter myself I may say the Kings affairs have not miscarried in my Hands but more Union has prevailed in our Councils and public measures have found their way with more success than they have done in this Province for many years I therefore hope your Lordships will be of opinion that this suspension should have his Majestys Confirmation I am with the greatest respect

My Lords

Your Lord^ps most obed^t & most faithful humble Servt

William Henry Lyttelton

Rec^d
Read } 7 Novr 1757

B.P.R.O. B.T South Carolina Vol 18
K. 171

Charles Town 19th June 1757

To the Right Honble the Lords of Trade

My Lords

The Vessel on Board of which I had put my Letters of the 24th Ultimo and the 11th Inst. being yet detained by contrary Winds Affords me an opportunity to acquaint your Lordships that on the 15th Lieut. Colonel Bouquet arrived here from Philadelphia in the Garland Man of War with half a Battalion of the Royal Americans & Two Hundred Provincials of the Virginian Regiment. they are all Landed and the Virginians are lodged in this Town but the Royal Amers are encamped about a Mile from it some men of that Corps being ill of Small Pox having been disposed of in a pest House. and it has been thought advisable to encamp the rest to quiet the Apprehensions of the People on that account. I could otherwise have lodged the whole Body having on the 5th of May obtained a Resolution of the Assembly to enable me to provide for the Accomodation of any Number of Troops that should arrive which I did upon receiving intimation that Aids were intended us. The Resolution also expresses that the House will defray the expence of Carriages and other necessarys which they may want upon a March. 200 more Virginians 200 Pennsylvanians are also destined for us as soon as the Corps shall be complete. Lord Loudouns dispatches of the 24th of April and the 5th of May acquainting me with the

Contingent

Contingent of 500 men which it was proposed at the Meeting his Lord.p had with the Governors at Philadelphia that this Province should raise and a Letter of Mr. Pitts of the 4th of February signifying to me the Kings orders that I should press the General Assembly to raise as great a number of men as may be did not come to my hands till the 12th Instant by the Northern post I immediately called the General Assembly together which was adjourned and shall use my utmost efforts to engage them to exert themselves upon this Occasion.

I have a letter from Governor Ellis in which he Informs me "That he had learnt by a Vessel from the Bay of Honduras that on "the 14th of May she fell in off Cape Correntes with three French Men "of War one of 64 Guns and two Frigates of 36 convoying nine "Vessels which seemed to be Transports steering towards the "Mississippi another English Vessel that sailed very fast being "in Company with this the French did not attempt to pursue but "hoisted English Colours that they might not be detected Mr. Ellis "says that the person that gives this Account is one Mr. Jager a "Man of Wealth. Credit and Veracity who came in that Vessel with "an intention to settle in Georgia and therefore may be depended "upon". I have also this day received a Letter from Gov.r Tonyn in which is the following Advice "A Spanish Gentleman who came "here yesterday from Puerto del Principe on the Island of Cuba "acquaints me that about the middle of last month a countryman "of his came from Cape Francoise where he avers there were

gathered

'gathered together near 30 sail of Ships of War with abundance of Troops and People and some great enterprise was thought to be on the Tapis it was thought against Jamaica first he moreover says that another Vessel that had been trading at Jamaica came into their Port just before he sailed and Reports that Island was under great Consternation and in a State of Warfare also that provisions were much wanted' I am with great respect My Lords

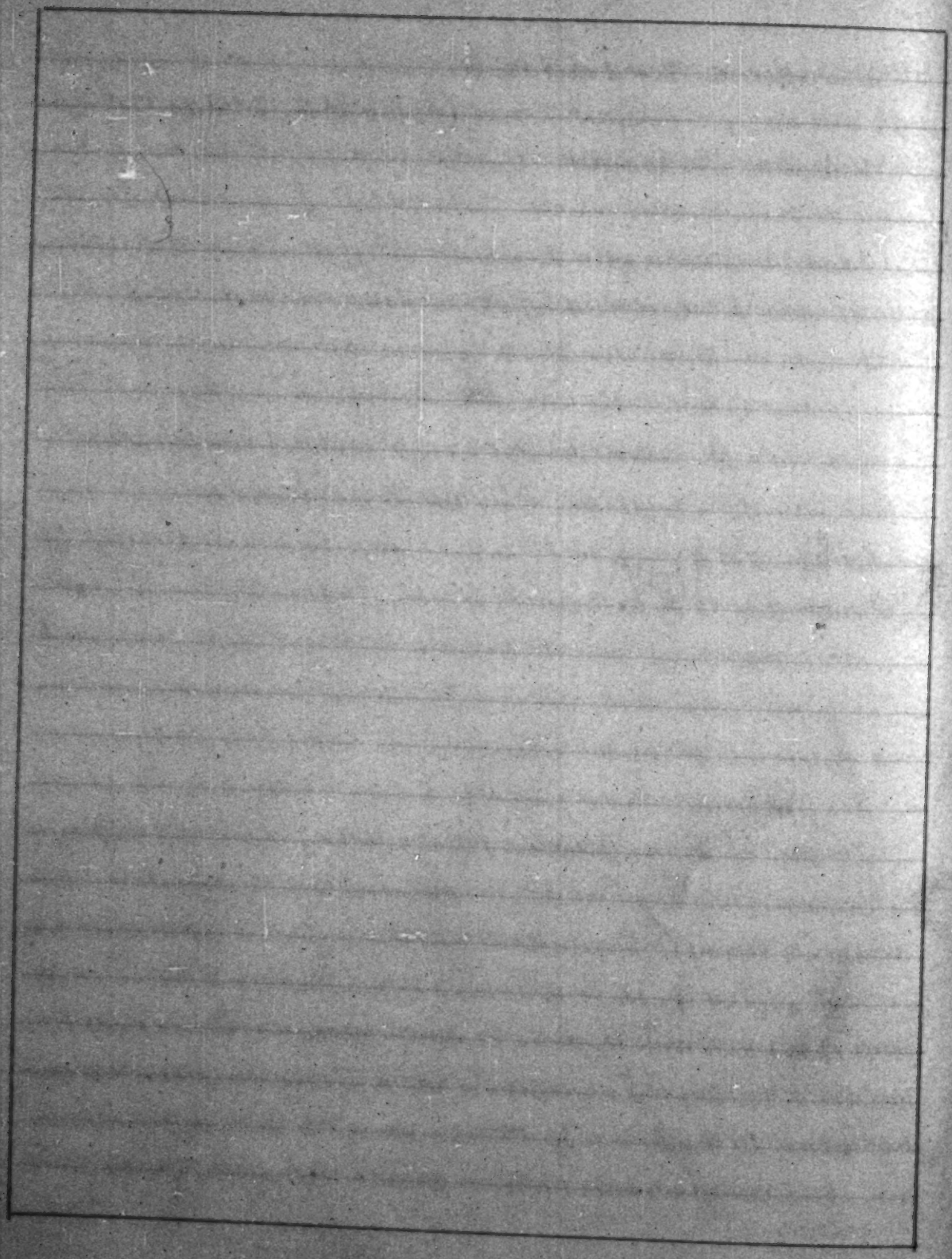
Your Lordships

Most obedient and most faithful humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

Rec.d ..... } 1757

Read ..... }



B P R O America & West Indies Vol 71

To Charles Town 12th July 1757

The Right Honble William Pitt

Sir

I had the honor to write to you the 24th of May and have since received your Letters of the 4th of February and the 31st of March.

In obedience to His Majesty's Commands expressed in the former I immediately summoned the General Assembly and exhorted them in the most earnest manner to enable me to raise as large a Number of Forces for the General Service as the circumstances of this Province would admit of and on the 6th instant I assented to an Act whereby I am enabled to raise a Regiment of Seven Companies of one hundred Men each, five whereof may be sent to any part of North America to be employed occasionally wherever His Majestys service may require and they are to be enlisted upon the same terms as the Soldiers in the Kings pay are enlisted and to be subjected to the same discipline

The sum of Twenty thousand pounds Sterling is provided to defray the expence of this Regiment for one year and Six thousand three hundred and twenty Eight pounds Eleven shillings and five pence Sterling are also granted for the Fortifications of this Town this Bill met with great opposition and the sum for Fortifications was carried only by two Votes the Supplies given by it added to those comprehended in two former Acts I passed last May amount to Forty Eight thousand nine hundred and seventy seven pounds three shillings and Seven

(pence)

pence Sterling, which is near five times as much as this Province has usually granted in one Year.

The Highland Battalion which you acquaint me Sir in your Letter of the 31st of March that the King has been graciously pleased to order to proceed hither will be a most welcome assistance and afford a very great degree of security to this Province.

On the 15th Ultimate Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet arrived here from Philadelphia with half a Battalion of the Royal Americans and two hundred Provincials of Virginia. I am with the greatest respect Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

B.P.R.O. B.J. South Carolina Vol 18

K. 172. Charles Town 12 July 1757

To the Right Honble The Lords Comm^rs for Trade

My Lords

In my Last letter dated the 19th of June I acquainted Your Lordships that I had called the General Assembly and would use my utmost endeavors to engage them to enable me to raise as large a number of men as possible according to his Majesty's commands I have now the honor to inform you that on the 6th Instant I assented to an Act whereby I am enabled to raise a Regiment of Seven Companies of one hundred men each five whereof may be sent to any part of North America to be employed occasionally wherever His Majesty's service may require and they are to be enlisted in the same way and manner as the Soldiers in the Kings Pay are enlisted and are subjected to the same discipline and Military Duty as the Forces in His Majesty's pay are subjected unto and to be tried and punished for Offences in the same way and manner &c

Public Orders are to be stamped equal to the sum of one Hundred and Sixty thousand pounds for defraying the Expence of the said Regiment and discharging the arrears due to the Soldiers in Garrison at Fort Loudoun which Public Orders are receivable by the Treasurer in payment of Taxes but are not a tender for debts between private persons and they are to be sunk within five years by General Taxes to be annually levied upon the Estates real and personal of the Inhabitants of the Province and in case a Tax Act for defraying the Charges of any of the five years

aforesaid

aforesaid shall not pass within the year then the sum is to be levied by such Collectors and assessors as shall be nominated by an ordinance of the General Assembly. but if no such Ordinance shall be made then the Collectors and Assessors of the last preceding Tax shall assess and levy the said Sum

It is necessary that I should observe to your Lordships that the Soldiers in Garrison at Fort Loudoun which is the name given to the New Fort in the Upper Cherokee Nation are not meant to be kept on foot exclusive of this Regiment. but such of them as shall choose to continue in the service as a part of the said Regiment which is to be clothed in a proper Uniform & paid as the Kings Troops are. may do so. the rest are entitled to their discharge having engaged upon a higher pay in order to Build the Fort which is finished and of which I enclose to Your Lord^{p} a Plan

The sum of Forty four thousand three hundred pounds is also given for the Fortifications of this Town for which public Orders are also to be stamped of the same Tenor with those abovementioned and a duty is imposed on all Wines. Rum Biscuit and Flour to be imported into this Province. which it is computed will sink the said Orders in four Years or thereabouts. this Bill met with great Opposition and the sum for Fortifications was carried only by two Votes in the Assembly at the third reading a Clause was inserted to incapaciate any member of the Council or Assembly from being a Commissioned Officer in the said Regiment and though I could have wished it had been in my power to prevent its being inserted I flatter myself your Lordships will not be dissatisfied with the Act on that Account, the sums

granted

granted by it added to those comprehended in the Acts I passed in May amount to £48977. 3. 7¾ sterling which is very near five times as much as this province as usually granted in one year and before the assembly rose they voted four thousand pounds Currency more for the construction of additional Barracks to those already built in this Town they are now adjourned and must soon be dissolved as the time of their Expiration by Law is the 2nd day of October I send your Lords[ps] such Acts as the Secretary has transcribed by the Arundel Man of War which carries this Letter and some others of a much earlier date which I had intended to have sent by other Vessels that have waited for the benefit of the Arundels convoy. There is nothing in these Acts that I think is particularly remarkable but I only beg leave to observe that that for Incorporating the Wineau Indigo Society is calculated to promote a very useful and good design. The Society itself tends very much to promote the bringing that most valuable commodity to perfection and the School they have established is of great benefit in these parts. I am with the greatest respect My Lords

Your Lordships most obed[t] & faithful humble Serv[t]

William Henry Lyttelton

Rec[d] } 7 November 1757
Read }

B P R O America & West Indies Vol 71

To Charles Town 30th July 1757

The Right Honorable William Pitt

Sir

I wrote to you the 12th instant since which I have had the honor to receive a letter from you of the 19th of February in which you are pleased to inform me of the Appointment of Rear Admiral Holborne to command a Squadron in North America and to give me some Instructions in consequence of that Appointment which I shall be careful to observe.

His Majestys Ship the Winchelsea the only one that was Stationed here sailed from hence to Halifax the latter end of April but I hope when the service of this Summer is over she may be allowed to return hither or some other Ship be sent in her stead. I am with the greatest respect Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

B P R O America & West Indies Vol 41

20 Charles Town 1st Sept 1757

The Right Honble The Earl of Holdernesse

My Lord

I have had the honor to receive Your Lordships Letters of the 2nd and 20th of May and shall faithfully observe all His Majestys commands expressed therein.

There is not at present any Embargo on Vessels loaded with Corn or any other species of Grain for Great Britain or Ireland.

I have given orders to the proper Officers at the several ports of this province to detain the privateers mentioned in Your Lordships letter in case both or either of them shall put in there.

I transmit to your Lordship the deposition of a Spanish Captain concerning the violence he sustained from two English privateers which deposition I received from Governor Dinwiddie. I am with great respect My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and most humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

B. P. R. O. America & West Indies Vol 41

To Charles Town 3rd Sept 1757

The Right Honble William Pitt

Sir

I have the Honor to acquaint you that on the 1st instant His Maj^ty Ship the Sutherland arrived here having under Convoy the Highland Battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery they had a very prosperous passage and the Troops are in good health their safe arrival must give the greatest satisfaction to this and the neighboring Provinces as they are a Corps admirably well calculated for American service and their Junction with the regulars now here is of the greatest importance at this time as I fear it will be many months before the Regiment raising here is completed from the prodigious scarcity of persons proper and willing to enlist

I transmit duplicates of my letters of the 12th and 30th of July. I am with the greatest respect Sir

Your most obedient and most faithful humble Servt

William Henry Lyttleton

B. P. R. O. B. T. South Carolina Vol 19

L. 1

Charles Town 15th Sept 1754

My Lords

I had the honor to write to your Lordships the 18th July and acquainted you that an Act had been passed here for raising a Regiment of Seven hundred men and other services therein expressed

On the 1st Instant Colonel Montgomerys Highland Battalion arrived here under the Convoy of the Falkland Man of War they lost but seven men in their passage and landed in good Health

The security derived to this and the Neighbouring Provinces from this reinforcement is a most pleasing one and they are the more welcome Guests as I fear we shall find it extremely difficult to complete our own Corps for we have but few people in such circumstances as to be inclined to enlist

In my Letter of the 18th of October last I informed your Lordships that I had received one from Governor Reynolds acquainting me that a settlement having been formed to the Southward of the River Alatamaha by a considerable Number of persons without any lawful authority he was in daily apprehensions that some Brails might arise between them and the Indians similar to those in which the Ogeechee Men were concerned I also informed Your Lordships that I would endeavour to fall upon some method in concert with Mr. Reynolds to prevent any mischief happening from these people until your Lordships should make known your pleasure in the matter

I

I accordingly addressed a Writing to the Chief person in that Settlement which I sent to Mr. Reynolds for his perusal desiring him if he approved of it to forward it to them. but if he thought it would be better to wait till your Lordships pleasure was known without taking that intermediate step or that any other measure could with propriety be pursued in that conjuncture which would be likely to produce better effects I begged he would communicate his Sentiments to me upon the matter and keep the Writing in his hands On this Mr. Reynolds answered that he looked upon it to be the only proper step that could be taken and forwarded the paper to them I now enclose a Copy of it to your Lordships marked No. 1 and also of three other papers I received from them the 12th Instant marked Nos. 2. 3. 4 to which I shall not make any reply till I have your Lordships directions upon the subject

In my Letter of the 25th December I transmitted to Your Lordships the account I had received of the proceedings of the Spaniards in requiring the people of this Settlement to remove &c I have now a Letter from Governor Ellis inclosing Copies of two from Lieutenant Taylor at Frederica dated the 13th and 14th of August in which Mr. Taylor says "I am confidently informed Sir "that there are fifty Creek Indians at the River St. Juans and am "informed further that a number of Indians (I believe an inconsiderable "one) are gone from the settlement of St. Mary to join them they say "themselves that they are going with an intention to fall upon a

Fort

Fort belonging to the Spaniards near St Augustine which Fort is Garriso-
ned by Negroes whom they hope to bring away in order that they may
dispose of them to the English as Slaves but as they are as perfidious as
savage there can be no reliance upon their designs I have just now recei-
-ved advice by a Boat from St Illy River that the Creek Indians there
have taken four Spaniards on their return to St Augustine lately come
from the Serjeant Major there to purchase Cattle &c in this Province
Several people have solicited in favour of the Spaniards but the Savages
are deaf to all entreaties agreable to the contents of mine yesterday
I hear by the same Boat that the Long Warrior (a chief among the
Creeks is gone with a numer of Indians against the Spaniards You
can best foresee Sir if this is likely to lead us into fresh Broils

Governor Ellis has wrote to the Governor of Augustine upon this affair
and will no doubt inform your Lordships of any step he shall take in
relation to it

Your Lordships will perceive the necessity there is that something
should be done and as speedily as may be concerning this settlement as
the evils are very great and manifest which must attend the continuance
and increase of it in its present independent state in time of Peace with
Spain they may give such cause of offence to the Government of Augustine
as may become a subject of complaint from the Court of Madrid and
perhaps have very ill consequences and in the time of War with that
Crown, should the Spaniards be content to leave them unmolested they
might probably derive from them supplies of provisions and Naval

Stores

Stores to our very great prejudice and find them very useful Spies and Intelligencers concerning all that passed in thes Southern Provinces

With respect to the Indians either their Enmity or Amity with them may be very hurtful to us. in the first case whatever outrages the Indians sustained from them they would apply to this Government or that of Georgia for satisfaction and if it was not given according to their desire by delivering up or bringing the offending parties to punishment which perhaps it might not be possible for us to effect. the Indians would resent is as a breach of Friendship on our part or perhaps suddenly do themselves Justice by attacking some of the Settlers a course which I conceive (however those people might deserve it) it is to be wished the Indians should not take with respect to any English of any description or denomination whatsoever

And in the second case should they establish any considerable Interest with the Indians especially a Commercial One which I am told they are now doing they might convert it to very bad purposes and particularly with respect to the Trade they might render in great measure fruitless any Regulations which now subsist or may hereafter be made by this Colony or Georgia in that very important matter. not to mention many other Instances in which any influence they may gain with the Indians may prove very detrimental to the Kings service

Your Lordships will pardon these imperfect reflections. which are humbly submitted to your better Judgements but I think it my duty to entreat that some directions may very soon be sent in this business either

either to me or the Governor of Georgia in whose neighbourhood these people more immediately are

I am ignorant My Lords what the sense of the Crown is with respect to the Tract of Land upon which this settlement is formed whether it is to be considered as a part of this Province or of Georgia or is an undetermined frontier which has or has not been ever the subject of Negotiation between us and the Crown of Spain & therefore I shall be incapable of Acting without particular Instructions concerning it

I transmit to Your Lordships the most accurate account I have been able to procure of the Number of our Militia and also a State of our Fortifications Ordnance Warlike Stores &c and I beg leave to observe that as we have no cannon of a larger bore than Eighteen pounders some of four and twenty and upwards are much wanted and some Field pieces likewise which the Troops here would be in great need of in case of actual Service in these parts Your Lordships will perceive also that we have great occasion for a large Supply of ordnance stores of all sorts

I have formed an Artillery Company consisting entirely of Volunteers in this Town but some good Matrosses from England are indispensably necessary for the defence of this place

I am with the greatest respect
Your Lordships most obed.t & humble Servant
William Henry Lyttleton

Rec.d & Read
22 Feby 1758

(Inclosure)

[Inclosure] L. 2 Charles Town 7th. October 1756

To William Gray. Robert Lucas. Robert Baillie and other the inhabitants of a settlement between the Rivers Alatamaha and St. Juans

Whereas I have received information that you William Gray Robert Lucas and Robert Baillie with divers other persons have without any Lawful Authority taken possession of certain Lands lying between the Rivers St. Juans and Alatamaha and have for some considerable time past been employed in forming a settlement there I have thought proper in order to prevent as far as may be the ill consequences that may arise from such your proceeding to make it known to you That if you and the other Inhabitants of the said Settlement will remove from the place where you now are You shall upon making application to that effect have Lands granted you in any part of this Province to the Northward of Savannah River in the same manner they are granted to the rest of His Majestys Subjects and until such your removal be effected I do hereby admonish you not to offer any Injury to any Indian whatsoever or in anywise engage in any Broils with them forasmuch as you must not expect any protection or defence whatsoever on the part of this Government

Signed William Henry Littleton

(Received with Governor Lyttleton's letter of 15 September 1757)

(Inclosure)

[Inclosure] L. 3 Sunbury August 10th 1757

To His Excell.y Will.m Henry Littleton Esq

Sir

Agreable to the request of the people of New Hanover I send this Letter. but as I think it very explicit. it would be impertinent to attempt an Illustration I also send a copy of the compact alluded to by these people in their Letter to your Excellency. The sarcasm they mention is a remark made by the Council on perusing the papers I sent the late Governor viz.: That the Inhabitants of New Hanover (as they called themselves) were a lawless sort of people. one of them and their Agent indeed I was more surprised at M.r Glen's exhibiting my private Letter intended only as a previous Notice than effected by the unjust Taunt of the Council. but be that as it will the apprehending several Negroes at that place attempting to escape from So: Carolina and Georgia to Augustine sufficiently proves that the settlement (by proper encouragement) may be of publick utility. Their resolution and reasons for maintaining their possessions together with the interest they have gained among the Indians plainly evince that some of the Undertakers are well calculated for that service and deserve a better appelation than the Council were pleased to give Tho I have not the honor of being personally known to you yet sir be assured that I will strictly conform to all your commands particularly respecting that settlement. I am

Your Excell.y most obed.t humble Serv.t

Mark Carr (Inclosure)

(Received with Gov.r Littletons Let.r of 15 Sept.r 1757)

300

[Inclosure] New Hanover 3 February 1756

L. 4

We His Majestys Loyal subjects inhabiting that part of Florida called New Hanover Knowing the necessity of some kind of Government do mutually agree to observe the following Rules till otherwise directed by Authority.

1st That every person shall unite to support His Majestys prerogative & their own Rights as British Subjects

2ndly That every person becoming an Inhabitant shall be entitled to the same quantity of Land for each person of his family as is allowed by His Majestys Instructions in the adjoining Colonies

3rdly That Joseph Gray and John Williams or either of them, do admeasure and lay out the same first having an order from the Commissioners hereafter menhoned and that every Survey be entered in a Book to be kept for that purpose

4thly That a Town be laid out on Williams Bluff on the North side of Sellilly River and every person to whom a Lot is Granted shall pay five shillings Sterling to the Commrs hereafter menhoned to be applied towards defraying the Expence of erecting and maintaining a Fortification on some part of the Town

5thly That no person shall purchase Marked or Branded Cattle without a proper Bill of Sale

6thly That no person shall keep a Trading House for the Indians below the Town or within less than Ten Miles, and that on the South side of

of the River

7thly That for the encouragement of New Settlers no person shall cut any Cedar, Cypress White or Red oak Timber on Vacant Lands within fifteen Miles of the said Town

8thly That no person have Lands but such as shall sign the above resolutions

9thly That William Gray, John Williams, Samuel Mills Robert Lucas Robert Baillie and Joseph Goodbe or any three of them are appointed Commissioners for executing the above mentioned purposes and shall meet the first Tuesday in every month at least, may appoint a Clerk, enter all their proceedings and adjourn themselves from time to time as they shall judge convenient

10thly That the said Commissioners shall appoint some proper person in our behalf to apply to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia or either of them laying before them His Majestys Claim to this Country the Advantage of Colonising it and our unhappy State for want of Government established by authority derived from His Majesty. And in case neither of them can or will relieve us That then the Commissioners are empowered to draw and sign a Remonstrance setting forth our State to be laid before the Lords Comm^rs for Trade & plantat^ns

11thly That the Commissioners shall appoint proper persons to Train and exercise the Militia, and may at any time for their further direction convene the Inhabitants

12thly That all power hereby given to the said Commissioners shall cease and determine at the expiration of 12 Calendar Months

Signed by above forty of the inhabitants

11

At a Meeting of the People inhabiting that part of His Majestys Territories (called New Hanover) between the Rivers Alatamah & St. Johns May 30th 1757

To His Excellency William Henry Lyttleton Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majestys Province of South Carolina

Sir

On the 23rd day of November last we were honored with your favor dated the 7th day of October and the Commissioners immediately took it into consideration but found themselves unable to give a pertinent answer without consulting every adventurer. And as many of them happened to be out of the Country on their private occasions it was thought most eligible to defer an answer till the 3rd day of February the Anniversary Meeting of the Inhabitants. And then most peoples circumstances were such as rendered them unable to determine whether they could without irretrievable ruin remove their Families. - Wherefore it was resolved that the Meeting should be adjourned to the 30th day of May, that in the meantime your admonition respecting the Indians should be strictly observed and the power of the Commissioners continued - Thus Sir we were unhappily circumstanced and our answer unavoidably postponed - We are deeply affected with your tender regard and generous treatment, and our sense of the obligation is quickened when we remember the late unjust and low sarcasm of Mr. Glen or his Council. That a few innocent people, exposed to injuries incident to a Frontier should be envied and insulted by Men in exalted Stations whose duty

and

and Interest was the contrary may seem strange but such has been our hard case but as your department has been more beneficient it would be ungrateful to doubt but the following resolutions will be favorably construed. Resolved That we may yet abide in New Hanover. because His Excellency Gov.r Lyttleton hath not limited us in point of time nor expressly commanded us to remove- That we will yet reside on our present possessions because to remove and lose our improvements will destress our Families- That we cannot in Justice to our King and Country leave our plantations. because doing so at this Juncture (as the Spaniards have lately ordered us to depart) will be giving up his Majesty's right to the Country and tacitly acknoledging a Right in Spain- That we ought not to abandon our settlements because acquiescing to Spanish orders may make wrong impressions on the Creek Indians for however uneasy they were formerly thought to be. yet since Ll.t Bosomworth has convinced them of the Justice of His Majesty's claim to these lands. they have not only behaved friendly. but relishing the advantage of supplies from this Settlement are solicitous for our stay and highly resent the conduct of the Spaniards- That to avoid any colour of complaint on the part of Spain we will prevent anybody settling further south than S.t Marys the English have actually possessed the Lands to this River long before and ever since the peace with Spain Ordered- That the present Comm.rs continue to act till the 3.rd day of February next and may exercise all the power and Authority expressed in our mutual agreement signed the 3.rd day of Dec.r 1756

excepting

excepting the Tenth Article- That the said Commissioners do record this Letter and deliver the Original to Mark Carr Esqr who is hereby empowered and required to transmit and illustrate the same to the Governor of South Carolina.

Edmund Gray Marmaduke Perry William Gray William Hester William Wilkins James Bryant. Oliver Shaw. Samuel Mills Senr David Collons. William Ashley. Samel Mills Junr Joseph Gray Joseph Blyth. Joshua Shipman. Joseph Goodbe. George Senior John his X mark Bryan. Ephram Elexendar. John Smith. Thomas Hare. Giles Moore. Nathl Watson James his II mark Johnston. Jno Hester. William Soar Timothy his T mark Johnston. John Williams. John Keeler. Jacob Whiteman John Clarke. John Jones Richd Hazzard. James Howard. John Chumley. Robert his III mark Oglesby. Peter Howard. James Woodland. Joseph Nelson. Giles his I mark Todd. William Woodland. Robt Lucas. Rubin Framer

Received with Governor Lyttletons Lre
15 Sept 1757

(Inclosure)

(Inclosure) L. 5

A Return of the Muster Rolls from the Colonels of the Regts of the Militia of His Majestys Province of South Carolina made to His Excellency William Henry Lyttleton Esq Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said Province on the 4th of May 1757

	Officers & Sergeants	Private men	Alarm men	Total
Of the three Troops of Horse under the Command of the Honble Wllm Bull Esq Brigadier General . . .	17	98		115
Of the Officers and Men in the Charles Town Regt of Foot commanded by the Honble Othniel Beale Esq . . .	31	744	137	912
Of the Regt of Foot under the command of Matt Byard Esq	29	753	47	829
Of the sevl Compys belonging to the Southern Regt in Granville under the commd of Thos Wigg Esq . . .	15	417	17	449
Of the Regt of Foot in Colleton Co commdd by Henry Hyrne Esq	25	669	38	732
Of the Regt of Foot in Craven Co under the commd of Geo Pawley Esq	61	1809	79	1949
Of the Regt of Foot in the Welch Tract formerly commandd by John Hall Esq	8	821	36	865
Of the Regt of Foot in Berkley Co commanded by John Cheriette Esq	26	515	22	563
Of the Officers & Men belonging to the Compy of Foot on Savannah River commanded by Joseph Chatwin Esq	12	97		109
Of the Company of Militia belonging to the Town and Township of New Windsor . . .	7	60		67
	235	5983	376	6594

[Inclosure]

[Inclosure] L. 6

To His Excellency Willm Henry Lyttleton Esq Govr and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of South Carolina

We the Commissioners of Fortifications having carefully examined the State of the several Forts and Bastions in and near Charles Town Do report to Your Excell^y that the account N° 1 contains a compleat List of the several Ordnance Stores which we found in Fort Johnson Broughtons Battery Granville and Cravens Bastion That the Account N° 2 contains a List of such stores as we judged necessary and found wanting in Fort Johnson and in Charles Town all which we have ordered to be immediately supplied and furnished except two Arheles of Common and double headed shot for cannon which cannot be purchased or procured in this Province. We also report to your Excell^y that a new platform is raised upon the Curtain Line before Charles Town from the Vendue House to Granville's Bastion and that a Line of Guns will be planted thereon as soon as the Carriages now ordered to be made for them are completed. That the Fausse bray from Granvilles to the Middle bastion South is pretty well secured by Fascine Work Mud and Stones from the Violence of the Sea. That a platform is now erecting with all expedition on the other part of the Faussebray from the Middle bastion to Broughtons Ferry upon which Ten or Twelve Cannon are to be mounted. That the Middle Bastion is now finishing and the Rampart and parapet thereof preparing for the reception of Cannon as soon as possible that new Barracks are built at Fort Johnson but the Old Rampart and parapet thereof are in a ruinous condition and now remain under the examination of Workmen and that the several Angles and Bastions in Charles Town want repair and the addition of Magazines Store houses and other buildings

Charles Town 7 Jan 1757

Robt Brewton. Benj^a Smith. John Rattray
Willm Roper. Jno Hume (General)

General Account of

№ 1	Copper Ladles for Founders	Sponges for Founders	Rammers for Founders	Rammers with Worms for Founders	Worms for Rammers	Mugg	Iron Pots	Short Iron Pounders	Handscrews	Linstocks	Rasps Iron	Rasps Steel	Handspikes	Iron Crows	Pinchers	Long Sumbers	Aprons	Brass Colverns	Iron Colverns	Scuttle Basket Shott	Grape Shott	Worms	Shott moulds
In Granvilles Bastion	30	26				1		[illegible]	2	5	9	3	9	1	24		12	6	1	97	2	9	5
In Broughtons Battery	1	16		20		1		[illegible]	1				3	8	2	2	16					1	
In Craons Bastion	5	4	10	2.12		1	1	78	1	3	4	3	23	3	9	1	11					1	
In Charles Town	36	46	3.12	30		3	1	[illegible]	4	8	13	6	35	12	38	3	39	6	1	97	2	11	5
In Dort Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		8.11 7.12	1	3	[illegible]	1	10	10	3	30	5	13							11	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	8.11 7.12	4	4	[illegible]	5	18	23	9	65	17	48	3	39	6	1	97	2	22	5
№ 2																							
In Charles Town	6	94	5		44			[illegible]		63	75	8	361		79	61	70					41	
In Dort Johnson		25									20	12	50		20	12	48			100			
	6	119	5		44			[illegible]		63	95	20	411		99	73	118			100		41	

Ordnance Stores

Bills	Carriage Bores	Arm chests	Matrek	Cartridge Paper	Sheets of sticks	Cross Bar Shot	Musket Balls	Scrivers	Brass Mortars	Swivelocks	Hands	Budge Barrels	Partridge Bores	Box Compasses	Sheet Lead	Sponge Rubbs	Callipers	Junk	Wooden Mauls	Iron Buckets	Rules for marks	Cartridges	Sundry Trifles
24	120	3	200	7	7-18 18-7 18-7 18-3 18-3 8	3	1 kg	1	1				10	1									43 Iron Wheels Beds & Cranes for Carriages 56 Iron Wheels 25 Beds 63 Cranes & some old Iron 43 Copper Chests a Coil of 3 inch Rope and a pail of old Iron
				3				1								30							
24	120	3	200	10	7-18 18-7 18-7 18-3 18-3 8	3	1	2	1				10	1	30								
	43		12	23			100 1086			Small 24 Red 46	100	2					1						1 Powder Hycle 1 Axe 1 Saw and Nailing 1 Trail Brace 1 Hammer 2 Sharp Irons 1 Grindstone Beds Cranes Lynch Pins &c &c Belonging to the Carriages
24	103	3	211	33	7-18 18-7 18-7 18-3 18-3 8	3	1 kg 1 qr 1068	2	1	42	100	2	10	1	30		1						
18			1200	110				7				49				94	4	500	1				100 Chain Shot 2 Ladders 3 Sett of 1000 Tackle 1 Red for marking some Lanyards 1 Hand saw 1 Trail 1 Brace 15 Trail Bolts 12 Punches 8 Gimlets 1 Saw 1 Hammer 3 Wedges 12 Handspikes & 1 dozn Sand Boards
			100	20				5			500	25				12			6	25	1		
18			1500	150				12			500	74				76	4	500	7	25	1		

(Account)

Account of the Cannon in Charles Town and Fort Johnson

	Cannon fit for service. Pounders	Cannon unfit for service. Pounders
In Granville's Bastion	8 . 18 5 . 12 11 . 9 2 . 6	
In Broughton's Battery	14 . 12 1 . 9	
In the Angles and on the Curtain Line before the Bay	5 . 18 19 . 12 15 . 9	
In Cravens Bastion	10 . 12	
On White point and in the Bastions on the North Line	2 . 18 5 . 12 19 . 9	2 . 6
In Charles Town	15 . 18 56 . 12 46 . 9 2 . 6	2 . 6
In Fort Johnson	12 . 18 0 . 9 2 . 6	4 . 12 5 . 9
	27 . 18 | 52 . 9 56 . 12 | 4 . 6	4 . 12 5 . 9 2 . 6

NB No notice is taken in this account of 4 Guns in Fort Johnson and several in Charles Town which are useless and have been laid aside many years

Inclosure
L 6

Returns of the Cannon. Stores. Ammunition &c in the several made to His Excellency the Governor by the respective

	Fit for immediate Use	Unfit for service																						
	Brass Carriage Mounted	Iron Carriage Mounted	Iron Carriage Dismounted	Copper Swivels	Muskets	Carbines	Fuzees	Blunderbusses	Pistols	Shot for Mounted	Shot for Dismounted	Muskt Balls	Powder Horns	Iron Hoops	Old Iron	Shells	Cartridge paper	Gunpowder	Worms	Picks	Axes and Iron Spikes	Handcuffs	Flaggs
Fort Moore (13th June 1756) N. B since this return	2	2.4 7.1			52	2	3	4	12	18		200 lb				17	1/2	118 lb	1	200	2	1	1
Mr. Osterbridge has expended £62.9.6 in repairing Fort Moore p his Letter to the Gov. 28 Dec 1756.																								
Fort Frederick (12 July 1756)		1.18 6.12 3.6	6.12 1.18 1.6	1.18	19					24.17 6.6	2 12	25	1	4	300 lb									
Fort Prince George (Nassau) 23 June 1756 N. B since this return Capt. Demare has expended £179.10 in repairing Fort Prince George p his letter to his Excellency the Governor																								
	2	1.18 6.12 3.6 2.4 7.1	1.18 6.12 1.6	1.18	71	2	3	4	12	43 24.17 6.6	2.12	225	1	4	300	17	1/2	118	1	200	2	1	1

Forts remote from Charles Town with their State and Condition Commanders

Sundry Rifles	State and Condition of the several Forts
1 Stone mill 1 Batt 1 Axe 1 Spade 2 p.r Hinges 1 Anvil 2 Beams 2 weights 56 cwt + 28 cwt	The Officers dwelling house and Barracks very much out of Repair the Works of the Fort some part fallen and other parts expected to fall everyday. The whole in a ruinous condition The Barracks are entirely gone to decay affording neither shelter from Wind nor Rain The Walls in divers places broke down to the Ground the Guns mounted without either a Tompkin or an Apron and so rusted that no more than 5 are fit for immediate service were they on Carriages One 18 One 12 and one 6 pounder are spiked all the Carriages quite rotten and useless and no sign of a platform to be seen At present the Ramparts are daily falling with the least Rain it has already rendered the Ditch capable of being leaped over even by the Indian Children who with ease also climb the Ramparts at any part the powder Magazine is a small Log Building incapable of resisting the least shower of Rain. The Guard House is something better and the Barracks in tolerable order

B.P.R.O.B.T. South Carolina Vol 18

K. 176 (Duplicate Orig.l not received) Charles Town 12 October 1757

To the Right Hon.ble The Lords Comm.rs for Trade

My Lords

I have had the Honor to receive on the 9.th instant your Lordships letter of the 9.th of June directing me to transmit to Your Lordships an Account of the Quantity of Iron made in this Colony which Letter I have laid before the Council and am assured there is no Iron at all made in any part of this Province

I have also received from M.r Journal An Act to prohibit for a limited time the Exportation of Corn Grain Meal Malt Flour &.c and a Copy of Resolutions of the House of Commons of the 23.rd of May last upon certain Resolutions of the Assembly of the Island of Jamaica I am with the greatest respect My Lords

Your Lords.ps most obed.t & most faithful humble Serv.t

William Henry Lyttleton

Rec.d } 16 Dec 1757
Read }

N.B. The Original of the above Letter is K. 178 which was received and read 19 Jan.y 1758

B. P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 19.

L. 7 Charles Town 3rd Novr 1757

To the Right Honble the Lords Commrs for Trade

My Lords

I wrote to your Lordships the 15th of September and again the 12th Ultimo I have now the Honor to acquaint you that on the 7th I opened a new General Assembly which has enabled me to build Additional Barracks for a thousand Men besides those which have been constructed in consequence of the Grant of the last Assembly of which I informed your Lordships. They have also voted a thousand pounds sterling for the purchase of Warlike Stores from any of the Northern Colonies where they may best be procured but I beg leave to observe to your Lordships that a much larger supply will be necessary from the Office of Ordnance for the defense of this province. which will appear more fully from my despatch to your Lordships of the 15th of September. Some considerable progress has been made this last summer in the Works of this Town and as the Troops are to be employed during this Winter in the further prosecution of them with an additional pay of sixpence a man p.diem I hope our condition will before long be much Improved. I am also endeavoring to expedite as much as possible the construction of the new Fort at Port Royal and I have the pleasure to acquaint Your Lordships that Fort prince George at Keowee is now put into a much better state than it was when it was first built. The Assembly is adjourned

to

to the 14th instant but a Bill is ordered to be prepared for forming such regulations as may be necessary for the better Accomodation of Troops upon a March and the better carrying on the Service in the Province at large

Since my last accounts to your Lordships of Indian affairs I have had a party of the Chickesaws here and besides the presents I then made them I sent a good supply of arms and ammunition into their Nation I have also had two parties of Creeks here with one of which came Togulki the son of Malatchi the old King of the Creek Nation who died some time before my arrival here The other brought me a most friendly talk from the Wolf Warrior a Chief of very great Credit and who contributes very much to support our Interests

Mr. Pepper our Agent is returned having procured me many useful Informations and I hope much Improved our affairs in that Country. during the time he was there he employed a spy to reconnoitre Alabama Fort: This man was taken and carried to the Fort from whence a party was employed to conduct him to Mobille but Mr. Pepper found means to send a number of the Indians after him who rescued him and brought him back safe he has given me a plan of the Fort as accurate as he could do from Memory by which it appears to be a place of very little Strength and also two Charts one of the Upper and the other of the Lower Creek Nation Your Lordships shall have copies of all as soon as I have a safe conveyance.

Captain

Captain Demeres brother has taken the command at Fort Loudoun in the Upper Cherokee Nation and by the last Accounts from thence all is well several scalps have been brought in and the Little Carpenter is gone out to War with about Forty Warriors. Mr Atkin is still in Virginia I am with the greatest respect My Lords

Your Lordships

Most obdt and most faithful humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

Recd
Read } 22 Decr 1758

B.P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 18
K. 177

24 November 1757

At the Council Chamber Whitehall

By the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for plantation Affairs

His Majesty having been pleased to refer unto this Committee the humble Representation and Memorial of James Wright Agent for and on behalf of His Majestys Province of South Carolina, setting forth the weak and defenceless condition of the said Province and humbly praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the same into His Royal Consideration and to grant such Aid and Relief to His Majestys most faithful Subjects the Inhabitants of the said Province as to His Majesty in His Royal Wisdom and Goodness shall seem meet The Lords of the Committee this day took the same into their consideration and are hereby pleased to refer the said Representation and Memorial (together with a plan of the Fortifications now carrying on at Charles Town and an account of the Cannon now in the Province of South Carolina, thereunto annexed) to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations to consider the same and Report to this Committee what they conceive advisable for His Majesty to do therein

W. Sharpe

(Inclosure)

(Inclosure) To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council
The humble Representation and Memorial of James Wright Agent for and on behalf of Your Majestys Province of South Carolina

Most humbly Sheweth

That your Majestys said Province not only on the Sea Coast but to the Westward in the Indian Countries being in a Weak and Defenceless Condition and in imminent danger of being attacked by Your Majestys Enemies as well by Land from the French Settlements at New Orleans and Mobille through the Indian Countries as by Sea and consequently a probability of that most valuable Country falling into their hands in which event they would become possessed of several exceeding fine Ports and Harbors (one of which is capable of receiving Line of Battle Ships) and of such a plentiful Country as it is very much to be feared would soon enable them to reduce the whole British empire in America to their Obedience

That your Majestys faithful subjects the Inhabitants of your said Province of South Carolina being animated by a just sense and due consideration of these dangers have for some time past raised very large sums of Money and been at very great Expence in erecting making and repairing Fortifications in divers parts of the said Province particularly a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country at an expence of Seven thousand pounds Sterling and another Fort in the Lower Cherokee Country also at a very considerable Expence

That

That the Legislature of the said province have this present year raised and granted unto your Majesty for additional Fortifications at Charles Town and Fort Johnson and for Fortifying Port Royal a Sea port about Seventy five Miles to the Southward of Charles Town Also for fortifying George Town a Sea port about Sixty miles to the Northward of Charles Town and also for raising and paying Seven hundred men for one year and for other Expences of Government near the sum of Seventy Thousand pounds Sterling

That the said Fortifications are completing and finishing with the utmost diligence and dispatch a Plan of those Charles Town as now carrying on with additions and improvements is hereunto annexed

That it is humbly conceived there will be wanting to mount upon the said Works and for their necessary defence (beside the Cannon now in the said province) Twenty pieces of Cannon for 32 lb. Shot Twenty pieces of Cannon for Twenty four pound Shot and Thirty pieces of Cannon for 18 lb. Shot With a sufficient Quantity of Shot Carriages and other Implements for the same And in case Your Majestys Forces now in the said province and the Regiment raised in the said Province together with the Militia for the same should have occasion to take the Field It is further humbly conceived that it will be absolutely necessary to have ten pieces of Cannon proper on that occasion completely equipped for a Train

That there is also wanting for the Cannon already in the said province for a defence of Eight days only 15000. 18 lb. Shot 30000 12 lb. Shot 30000. 9 lb. Shot. 15000 6 lb. Shot. 1400 Bomb Shells for a Mortar of 10 Inch Caubre

Calibre 500 Cohorn Shells also a Quantity of Double Headed Shot Grape Shot. Musket Balls Flints. Cartridge papers and Match a particular acc.t of which Cannon now in the said Province is hereunto annexed

That your Memorialist has it in charge from the said Province most humbly to represent that the Assembly of the said Province were frequently assured by Governor Glen that if the Province would be at the Expence of building a Fort in the Upper Cherokee Country Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct that the said Fort should be garrisoned by a proper number of Your Majestys Forces. and as the said Fort in case of an Attack by the French or Indians. will requre such a Fort to defend it as the Province is totally unable to furnish and support. being loaded with other very great and heavy charges and expences of Government and as the same if left in a weak and defenceless State it is greatly to be feared may easily fall a prey to the French who are ever Active and vigilant in attempting to corrupt and draw off the Indians from their Attachment to the English in which event one of the best and most considerable barriers against the French would be lost Therefore it is most humbly hoped this may be thought an expedient duty and service for part of Your Majestys Forces now in the said Province

Your Memorialist is further instructed humbly to beseech Your Majesty that You will be graciously pleased to direct that a Company of Gunners and Matrosses may be sent over to your Majestys said Province for the better and more effectual use and management of the

Cannon

Cannon there being no persons in the said Province who are skilled in the art of Gunnery and Management of the Great Guns for want of which in case of an attack by the French Your Majestys said Province would be in the utmost danger

Therefore Your Memorialist in behalf of the said Province most humbly prays that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal Consideration and to grant such Aid and Relief to your Majestys most faithful Subjects the Inhabitants of your Province of South Carolina aforesaid as to your Majesty in Your Royal Wisdom and Goodness shall seem meet

Ja: Wright

22 November 1757

An Account of Cannon now in the Province of South Carolina

At Fort Johnson situate at the entrance into the Harbour of Charles Town. Twelve 18 Pounders 6 9 pounders 2. 6 Pounders 1 Brass Mortar 6 Brass Cohorns and 1 Iron Cohorn N. B This Fort is now going to be repaired and Additional Works to be made to which it will require more cannon At Broughtons Battery on the Point next ashley river 17 12 Pounders and One 9 Pounder At Granvilles Bastion at the South End of Charles Town Bay 8. 18 Pounders. 5. 12 Pounders. 11 9 pounders 2. 6 Pounders 1 Brass Mortar. 6 Brass Cohorns and one Iron Cohorn At Cravens Bastion at the North End of Charles Town Bay 10 Twelve Pounders In the Angles on the Curtain Line before the Bay 5. 18 Pounders 19. 12 Pounders 15. 9 Pounders 1 Brass Mortar 6 Brass Cohorns & 1 Iron Cohorn

On

On White point and in the Bastions on the North Line Two 18 pounders 5. 12 pounders and 19. 9 pounders In all. 27. Eighteen pounders. 56 Twelve pounders 52 nine pounders 4 Six pounders 3 Brass Mortars 18 Brass Cohorns and 3 Iron Cohorns the above in and about Charles Town.

At Fort Frederick near Port Royal about 75 Miles from Charles Town built many years ago and now very ruinous. 1 Eighteen pounr 6 Twelve pounders 3 Six pounders

At Fort Moore a small Fort about 150 Miles to the South Westward of Charles Town also built many Years ago as a Check upon the Indians and for the protection of the Back Settlements. 6 Four pounders. and 2 one pounders

Ja: Wright
22 November 1757

Rec^{d} } 18 Jan 1758
Read }

B.P.R.O.B.I. South Carolina Vol 28

9 November 1757

To William Henry Lyttleton Esq
Governor of South Carolina

Sir

Since our last letter to you dated the 10th of February We have received yours of the 25th and 31st of December the 22nd of April 21st of May 11th and 19th of June and 12th of July last with the several papers referred to therein. The measures which you have taken to put the Affairs of the Indians upon a proper foot to reconcile those differences with them which former misconduct had created to give them proper and effectual support and to counteract the measures of the French appears to Us to have been so prudent and so well adapted to gaining their Affections and fixing them in our Interest that We think they cannot fail of having His Majestys approbation The success which has attended those Measures Justifies us in Our opinion, and our Satisfaction at your Conduct is the greater when we consider the very perplexed and embarrassed state in which you found Indian Affairs upon your arrival in Your Government. We are glad to find that the assembly is of opinion that the Trade with the Indians should be put under proper regulations. the frauds which have been committed by the greatest part of those who have been permitted to carry on a Trade with them and the bad effect which they have had upon our Indian interests in general have

(long)

long pointed out the necessity of such a measure. but as any plan formed by any particular province however proper in itself must from the nature of it be partial and local and probably will be counteracted by the measures of another province the people of which may carry on a Trade with the same Indians. We cannot but be of opinion that the only Effectual method of conducting Indian Affairs as well with respect to this as all other Transactions with them. will be to establish one general System under the sole direction of the Crown and its Officers The obtaining proper Materials with which to form such a plan was one of the principal Objects in view in the appointment of the Agents to the Northern and Southern districts. and We hope soon to be enabled in the lights and facts which we expect they will furnish us with. to enter upon the consideration of such a plan. but without such lights and from the very Imperfect information we have at present with respect to almost every point necessary to be attended to in so important a Business we cannot form a proper Judgement upon it. We would not however be understood from what we have said to disapprove of the Assemblys proceedings in this matter. on the contrary we rather approve of their Idea in general and should be glad to see it carried into execution as a temporary measure. because we are well satisfied that under Your Administration whatever is done will be proper and effectual and directed to proper objects. What we have said with respect to the necessity of a General Plan was merely to lead your

(attention)

attention to that Object and that we might have the satisfaction of having your Sentiments upon it and your assistance in furnishing us with such lights and Information as you shall think necessary We shall now proceed to express to you our entire satisfaction in and approbation of the prudent and vigorous measures you have taken for putting the Province into a proper posture of defence in consequence of the Intelligence you had received of the designs of the Enemy and of His Majesty's Orders to You founded upon our Report of its Weak and defenceless state The Alacrity and Zeal which the Assembly has shewn in enabling you by proper supplys to carry those measures into Execution and their moderation in either waiving or departing from those unjust claims of privileges and rights which the unaccountable facility of your predecessor had led them into, are convincing proofs to us of that confidence which will ever result from prudent steady and disinterested conduct on the part of the Governor and that nothing may be wanting on our part towards rendering effectual measures, which appear to us to be so well calculated for His Majesty's Service and the Public Good We have laid your request of having an Engineer or two sent to you for directing the Works proposed to be carried on for the defence of the Province before His Majesty & enforced it in such a Manner as the Importance of the service appeared to require. Among the many claims and privileges which the Assembly had been Indulged in by your predecessor

(that)

that of having all papers relating to Indian Affairs laid before them appeared to Us the most extraordinary and the most likely to be attended with bad consequences, and therefore it has given Us particular pleasure to hear you have succeeded so well in inducing them to relinquish it, and to provide for the Clerk of the Council in so proper a manner, for nothing could be more improper and irregular than the manner in which it has been heretofore provided for. We have attentively considered the reasons which you give for confirming Mr. Braggs suspension, and being fully satisfied therewith have accordingly made a Representation to His Majesty proposing that it should be confirmed, and We hope you will do us the Justice to believe that we had no other view in what we said to you in our former Letter upon this Subject than contributing to that Ease and quiet in the Administration of Your Government which your conduct so justly entitles you to, and which it cannot fail of procuring. The speedy settlement of the Boundary line between North and South Carolina is a matter of great consequence and very necessary for the peace Quiet and good Government of both Provinces, and therefore we shall lose no time in entering into the consideration of it, and shall hope to receive such lights and information from Mr. Wright the Agent for your Province whom we understand lately arrived as may enable us to lay a full state of the case before His Majesty with our opinion if We are Sir, Your most obedient humble servants

Dunk. Halifax. James Oswald
Soame Jenyns. Wm. Bloper

B.P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 28

9 November 1757

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty

We have lately received Letters from William Henry Lyttleton Esq. your Majestys Governor of South Carolina by which it appears that his very prudent Conduct in the Administration of the Government has established such a Confidence and Harmony in the Minds of the people, as have produced in the Assembly exertions of the most becoming Zeal for the defence and security of the said province in particular, and for the support of Your Maj.ty Service in General That they have enabled Your Majestys said Governor to furnish with sufficient Garrisons the Two Forts which have lately been built, and chiefly at the expence of South Carolina in the Cherokee Country and to supply them plentifully with Provisions That they have made provision for repairing the Fortifications of Charles Town which were destroyed in the year 1752 by inundation and Tempest, for constructing New Works and repairing such as are decayed in several parts of the province and for raising a Regiment to consist of Seven Companies of One hundred men each Two of which may be employed in whatever part of N.o America Your Majestys service may require. The sums granted for these several services amount to Forty Eight thousand Nine hundred and Seventy Seven pounds sterling which is near five times as

(much)

much as has usually been granted in South Carolina in one Year And Mr Lyttleton informs us that if Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to send over an able and skilfull Engineer or two such Mark of Your Royal Favor and Approbation would not only Remove a want which greatly distresses him but would compleat the satisfaction and increase the Zeal of the Assembly as they would then have an Assurance that the supplies which they have granted for the purposes of defence would not be thrown away. We think it Our duty therefore humbly to lay before Your Majesty the request of Your said Governor, humbly submitting it to your Majesty whether in consideration of the very dutiful and vigorous efforts which this Province has made and for the sake of procuring to it an effectual defence by a proper Application of the Great sums raised for that purpose it may not be expedient that Your Majesty should be graciously pleased to direct a skilfull Engineer or two to be forthwith sent to your said Province of South Carolina

All which is most humbly submitted

Dunk Halifax

James Oswald

Soame Jenyns

Wm Sloper.

B.P.R.O South Carolina Vol 28

9 Novr 1757

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty

William Henry Lyttleton Esq Your Majesty's Governor of South Carolina. having in a Letter dated the 6th of December last acquainted us that he had judged it necessary to suspend Wm Bragg Esq one of your Majesty's Council in that Province on Account of his Misconduct in exciting Contests and Divisions and Embarrassing and oppoing measures of Government in the Manner and on the several Occasions set forth in the Extract of the said Letter which we humbly beg leave to Annex We did in our Answer to Mr Lyttleton Express our Surprise at a Behaviour so inconsistent with the Character which we had received of Mr Bragg at the time we recommended him to Your Majesty and as we were not without hopes that he might be brought to a proper sense of his Misconduct. we acquainted the said Governor. that we should not propose to Your Majesty to confirm the suspension until we should hear from him. And having in consequence of this letter lately received one from Mr Lyttleton in which he entreats humbly to recommend to Your Majesty the Confirmation of the said suspension and urges many Reasons in support of such Request. We beg leave humbly to lay before Your Majesty the annexed Extract of the said Letter. And as it appears to us upon consideration of the whole matter to be expedient and necessary for the peace and Good Government of So Carolina

(and)

and for the support of your Majestys said Governor in his Administration, that the said suspension should receive Your Majestys Confirmation We beg leave humbly to propose to your Majesty that the said William Bragg Esq be forthwith deprived of his seat in the Council in the said Province in such manner as Your Majesty shall judge proper

Which is most humbly submitted

Dunk Halifax
James Oswald
Soame Jenyns
Wm Sloper

B. P. R. O. B. J. South Carolina Vol 19

L 8 Charles Town 30th. November 1757

To the Right Honble The Lords Comm^rs for Trade &c

My Lords

In the Letter I had the honor to write to your Lordships the 24th. of May I enclosed the Report of both Houses of Assembly concerning a boundary line between this Province and North Carolina I shall now beg leave to offer a few words to your Lordships which may serve to illustrate that Report. It is set forth in the opening of it that "Cape Fear River is the "Ancient Boundary between the two Provinces and that the Authority of "Government and exercise of Jurisdiction were respectively limited in both "by that River while Carolina remained under the Lords Proprietors" This My Lords appears by an Act for the Entry of Vessels passed the 8th. day of October 1698 and by another for putting in force certain Statutes of the Kingdom of England which was passed the 12th. day of December 1712 and also by the Commissions granted by the Lords Proprietors to the Judges, to the Receiver General of Quit Rents and Surveyor General of Lands. the Report expresses further that a Survey may "be necessary of the course of Cape Fear River. if the Instruction formerly "given to Robert Johnson Esq. Governor of this Province and George Burrington "Esq. of North Carolina is still to be kept in view and regarded as a "direction in ascertaining a dividing Line between the two Provinces" and I am authorized by the two Houses to acquaint your Lordships that if a survey of the Course and a knowledge of the Latitude of Cape

Fear

Bear River shall be thought necessary for the better fixing the Boundary they have agreed that such survey and latitude shall be immediately taken upon His Majestys pleasure being signified thereupon.

With respect to the Reasons contained in the Report to shew the Expediency of enlarging the North Boundary of this Province and allotting a Western Frontier in some good measure suited to the Eastern I beg leave to lay before your Lordships the following Facts which I conceive may add some weight to those arguments.

1st Whereas it is said "That the inhabitants of the Upper parts of Pedee and Santee Rivers are the strength of this Province" I may assure your Lordships that when it has been found neccessary for this Government to raise men. it is from thence they have principally been supplied The two companies I levied soon after my arrival here to build and Garrison the new Cherokee Fort were chiefly composed of Soldiers from that country and from thence it is I am now drawing most of the recruits for the Regiment of Seven hundred Men which this Province has enabled me to defray the Expence of five hundred of which (as I have in my former Letters acquainted Your Lordships) may be employed in any part of North America that His Majestys service shall require

2dly It appears from the last returns of the Militia which I transmitted to Your Lordships that it consisted of only 6300 men but by an Authentic Account I have lately seen of the Militia of North Carolina its number is above Twelve Thousand.

3dly It is observed "That as Georgia yet remains in a weak & Infant

state

state this province is in reality the South Frontier of His Majty North American Dominions In 1742 when Georgia was invaded by the Spaniards. Genl Oglethorpe who had then a Regiment there applied to this province for assistance which was immediately granted. and the expence of manning and arming Vessels. putting the Militia under arms and taking other necessary measures amounted to above £6500 currency or £1000 Sterling and should any new attack happen on the side of Georgia it is evident this province must be immediately engaged to repel it 4thly Mention is made that Indian expences compose a large article in the Annual Estimates of this Colony and it appears by an Authentic Acct delivered into me, that from the year 1732 to the year 1755 both years inclusive. the Amount thereof has been £185026. 2. 10¾ Currency or £26432. 6. 1½ Sterling besides what has been granted for building the two Forts in the Cherokee Nation during all which time I am assured North Carolina has expended little or nothing for Indian Service.

In the Report which Mr Dobbs has laid before your Lordships he makes a proposition that the Wineau and Peedee should be the Boundary of the province from the Sea to 34°. 20 Lat: and that in lieu of the Territory which by such a division would be taken from it. its limits should be carried Westward beyond the River Savannah But this My Lords would be to give a Desert to this province by way of Equivalent for a country the present great importance of which to the safety and welfare of South Carolina is most manifest. Not to mention how far such distribution might be improper as it would prevent the

the future growth and extension of the colony of Georgia. Mr Dobbs indeed proposes that in such a case the Inhabitants East of Ittneau might continue to pay Taxes to this Government until there should be an equal number of the settlers to the Westward of the Savannah, but I humbly conceive it is a thing without example that men should pay Taxes to a Government they are not subject to and from which they derive no protection and such an expedient would be liable to infinite inconvenience if not altogether impracticable in the execution.

Mr Dobbs objects under this head that if the East side of Needer River be left in this Province Taxes or prohibitions may be laid at pleasure by this Government upon any Goods which the inhabitants of North Carolina might desire to introduce here but I apprehend My Lords this objection is not well founded forasmuch as a Law to tax or prohibit such Goods would either not be passed without a suspending clause or if it was might be disannulled by the Crown if deemed improper. Mr Dobbs has also alledged that the Quit Rents of North Carolina for the length of 56 of Latitude are vested in Lord Granville and only 34 of Latitude left in the Crown and therefore he conceives the limits of that province ought to be enlarged. but I am humbly of opinion that the interest of the Crown is in no wise concerned that there should be such an enlargement of the limits of North Carolina on that account. for if the Quit Rents due to his Majesty are justly paid by both Provinces it should seem an indifferent matter which of the two pays the larger or the smaller sum. nor can the Crown gain or lose anything thereby

thereby. with regard to the Catawba Indians I am informed that Governor Glen never did give them thirty miles round their Town as is stated in Mr. Dobbs report. but only restrained the Deputy Surveyors of this Province from laying out lands within thirty Miles on this side of their Towns which I believe was a prudent measure as it tended to preserve the good will of these Indians who have always been remarkable for their attachment to the English Interest. but whom nothing could disgust more than the taking from them their Hunting Grounds and confining them within narrow limits by making Settlements near to their Towns: how far this has been done by the Province of North Carolina Your Lordships will be better informed by others than by me

I will beg leave before I conclude to submit the follg considerations

1st That unless the Boundary Line be such as to comprehend the Cherokee and Catawba Indians within this Province the Regulations which now subsist or may hereafter be made by this Government concerning the Trade with those people (which is a matter of the greatest consequence to His Majestys Service in general) will be rendered fruitless and ineffectual and the Traders will be free from all restraints the moment they have passed the Line. or must fall under such Regulations as shall be formd by another province which may be repugnant and contradictory to those framed here and ill adapted to the circumstances of the Trade if not burthensome to it as carried on by this Province

2ndly Whereas this Province has been at great Expence in building two Forts in the Cherokee Nation and will in time incur a much

greater

greater by the charges incident thereto will it not be reasonable to include them within this Province and the rather as their Garrisons may be most usefully employed sometimes in protecting the Traders against the violence of the Indians and sometimes in repressing the Outrages of the Traders and keeping them in proper Subordination by enforcing the execution of such regulations as have been or shall be made by this Government respecting these unruly and profligate People in a barbarous and savage Country

Lastly. Forasmuch as this Province from the nature of its produce the industry of its Inhabitants and its encreasing Commerce, must be deemed of great value to the Crown of Great Britain, but from the small number of its White Inhabitants and the multitude of its Negroes peculiarly weak. Whether it may not be consistent with good policy to add to the Number of its White Inhabitants by assigning it an extensive Northern Boundary, whereby it may be enabled the better to resist that attack which other Circumstances attending it may be likely to invite, and whether if such a Boundary were granted to it, the Crown would not find greater resources in this Government as well for the conservation of the tranquillity of of these Southern parts, as for the general service of America, than it could do in the province of North Carolina even though such a Boundary were given to it as Mr. Dobbs is pleased to desire

Mr. Kinloch president of the Council died here lately and I

inclose

inclose to your Lordships the names of three Gentlemen whom I esteem well Qualified for the Offices of a Councillor

I am with the greatest respect My Lords
Your Lordships most obed.t and most faithful humble Serv.t
William Henry Lyttleton

Rec.d
Read } 22 February 1758

[Inclosure]

L. G

Names of persons whom I humbly conceive proper for the Offices of Councillors in this Province

John Guerard Esq.
Peter Leigh Esq Chief Justice.
Christoper Gadsden Esq

(Rec.d with M.r Lyttletons Let.r of the 30.th nov 1757)

P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina vol 19
L. 13

At the Court of St. James
6th December 1757
Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report made by the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council dated the 3rd. of this Instant. upon considering a Representation from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations relating to the suspension of William Tragg Esq. from his seat in the Council of South Carolina by the Governor of that Province His Majesty taking into consideration the reasons contained in the said Report for suspending the said William Tragg. was pleased with the advice of his Privy Council to approve and confirm such suspension. and to Order as it is hereby Ordered that the said William Tragg Esq. be forthwith removed from his seat in the Council of the said Province. That the Governor or Commander in Chief of his Majestys said Province of South Carolina for the time being. and all others whom it may concern are to take notice and Govern themselves accordingly

A true Copy
William Sharpe

Recd. May 29th } 1758
Read Nov. 3rd }

B P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 19
L 114

At the Court of St. James
6th December 1757
Present
The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantations did some time since represent to His Majesty at this Board. that the Assembly of South Carolina have exerted themselves with a most becoming Zeal for the defence and security of the said Province in particular and for the support of His Majestys service in General. That they have enabled the Governor to furnish with sufficient Garrisons the two Forts which have lately been built in the Cherokee Country and to supply them plentifully with provisions. That they have made provision for repairing the Fortifications of Charles Town which were destroyed in 1752 by inundation and Tempest. for constructing New Works and repairing such as are decayed in several parts of the Province, and for other services And that therefor the Governor of the said Province had informed the said Lords Commissioners: That if His Majesty would be graciously pleased to send over an able and skilful Engineer or two such mark of His Majestys Royal favor and approbation would not only remove a Hard which greatly distresses him, but would compleat the satisfaction and increase the Zeal of the Assembly as they would then have an assurance that the supplies which they have granted

granted for the Purpose of Defence would not be thrown away. The said Lords Commissioners have therefore by their said Representation submitted to His Majesty whether in consideration of the very dutiful and vigorous efforts which this Province has made and for the sake of procuring to it an effectual defence by a proper application of the great sums raised for that purpose it might not be expedient that a skilful Engineer or two should be forthwith sent to the said Province And Whereas the Lords of the Committee of Council to whom His Majesty thought proper to refer the consideration of this matter have this day reported to His Majesty at this Board that in regard to the Zeal shown by the said Province for His Majestys service at this conjuncture they were of opinion it might be advisable for His Majesty to cause one skilful Engineer to be forthwith sent to the said Province of South Carolina for the better carrying on the Fortifications of the said Province and such other matters as may be necessary for the defence and Security thereof His Majesty is thereupon pleased with the Advice of his Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby Ordered that one skilful Engineer be forthwith sent to the said Province of South Carolina for the services above proposed. And His Grace the Duke of Marlborough Master General of the Ordnance is to cause the necessary directions to be given herein accordingly

A true Copy
W Sharpe

Recd 29th May }
Read 3rd Nov. } 1758

B P R O B T South Carolina Vol 18 Rec'd 3 Dec. 1757

H 1744

To the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

The Humble petition of Thomas Corbett in behalf of Childermas Croft Gentlemen Clerk of the General Assembly of His Majestys province of South Carolina.

Sheweth That the said Childermas Croft was appointed to the said office in the month of May 1740 and has ever since personally executed the same with the utmost diligence and assiduity

That the said Childermas Croft by reason (as he apprehends) of his close application to the duty of his said office. has contracted a great disorder of Body. which for a considerable time past has reduced him to a very weak and dangerous condition. for remedy whereof he is advised by Phpicians to take a voyage by sea and to reside some months in this Climate as the only probable means of restoring his Health That the said Childermas Croft has applied to His Excellency Governor Lyttleton for his Licence to leave the province for one year for the purpose aforesaid but his Excellency was apprehensive that he had not sufficient authority to grant him such Licence

That your petitioner is fully informed of the premises by a Letter he has lately received from the said Childermas Croft an Extract whereof is hereto annexed

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays your Lordships to grant

grant leave of Absence to the said Childermas Croft for the purpose as aforesaid for one year to be computed from the time of his departure from the said Province

And your Lordships petitioner shall pray &c.

Extract of a letter from the within named Childermas Croft to the within named Thomas Corbett bearing date the 9th day of July 1757

"Instead of receiving this you would have been surprised with seeing me in London if it had been in the Governors power to have given me leave to be absent which His Excellency assures me it is not my old disorder (an Indigestion with frequent returns of purging) came upon me last april I am told and verily believe that a voyage to ye England would restore me to my Health I have been obliged to do all the Assembly business with my own hands ever since our new Governors arrival which has been too much for me and is the sole cause of my present complaint And now I have two things to request of you. viz! to procure me a good Clerk to come over as soon as possible and to endeavor to obtain for me Leave of Absence for one year from the time of my departure from hence. for the recovery of my Health. and you will see me in the Spring in case I live so long and my disorder continues"

C. Croft

Rec.d
Read } 8 Dec. 1757.

B P.R.O. B T South Carolina Vol 18

K. 175

Lincolns Inn 8th December 1757

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commrs
for Trade and Plantations

My Lords

In pursuance of your Lordships commands signified to me by Mr. Pownals Letter wherein you are pleased to desire my opinion in point of Law upon the following Act passed in South Carolina in May 1757 I have perused and considered the same (viz.)

An Act for Incorporating the Winyah Indico Society

Upon perusal and consideration of this Act I have no objection thereto in point of Law and am

My Lords

Your Lordps most obedient humble servant

Mal. Lamb

Recd
Read } 14 December 1757

B.P.R.O. B.J. South Carolina Vol 28

8 December 1757

To The Right Honble William Pitt
One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

Sir

A Memorial having been presented to us on the behalf of Childermas Crofts Esq. Clerk of the General Assembly of the province of South Carolina, setting forth that he hath for some time past been in a very weak and dangerous condition and that it is necessary for the recovery of his Health that he should return to this Kingdom. We desire you will be pleased to move His Majesty to grant to the said Childermas Crofts his Royal Licence of absence from the said Province for the space of twelve months to be computed from the time of his departure from thence and we beg leave to enclose a Warrant which we have prepared for His Majesty's Royal Signature in case His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to grant his humble request. We are Sir

Your most obedient & most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax
Soame Jenyns
Wm Sloper

P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 28

20 December 1757

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

May it please Your Majesty

We have had under our consideration An Act passed in Your Majesty's Province of South Carolina in May last Entituled "An Act for Incorporating the Winyah Indico Society" We have also consulted Sir Matthew Lamb. one of Your Majesty's Counsel at Law upon this Act. who has no objection to it in point of Law. And as Your Majesty's Governor has acquainted us that the Act is calculated to promote a very useful and good design. That the Indico Society tends very much to promote the bringing to Perfection that most valuable commodity and that the Schools which they have established are of very great Benefit in the Province. For these Reasons & because the said Act contains a Clause suspending its Execution until Your Majesty's Pleasure shall be known thereupon We beg leave humbly to lay it before Your Majesty for Your Royal Approbation and Allowance

Which is most humbly submitted

Dunk Halifax

Soame Jenyns

W. G. Hamilton

Wm Sloper

B.P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 19

L. 17 Charles Town 22 Decr 1757

To the Right Honble The Lords of Trade

My Lords

In my Letter of the 3rd Ultimo I had the honor to acquaint Your Lordships that the General Assembly had enabled me to construct additional Barracks for a Thousand men besides those formerly Built. On the 1st and 8th instants they came to Resolutions to supply divers necessaries for the Troops and furnish the Barracks with Bedding and proper Utensils. The Bill also which I informed Your Lordships had been brought in. establishing certain Regulations for carrying on the service in the Province at large was presented to me for my assent but I thought it improper to give it because the Preamble sets forth. That it is impracticable to quarter or Billet Soldiers in this Province for want of Inns Taverns Victualling Houses and other such Houses as Soldiers are quartered in by the Laws of Great Britain which preamble I conceived was meant to be a kind of Parliamentary Declaration that Troops should never be quartered or Billeted here upon private Houses, and having been amended by the Council was adhered to by the assembly and there was likewise a proviso in the Bill that it should be in force but for one year. Whereas I am required by my fifteenth Instruction not to give my assent to any Law that shall be enacted for a less time than two years. They likewise presented to me a Bill

entitled

entitled An Act for forming and establishing an Artillery Company in Charles Town wherein were these Words "And be it Enacted that His Excell.y the Governor or the Commander in Chief of this Province for the time being shall be and he is and they are hereby Authorized and impowered from amongst the Inhabitants of the parishes of S.t Philip and S.t Michaels Charles Town who have sufficient substance to undergo the Charge and will Voluntarily enter and enlist to form an Artillery Company not exceeding the Number of 72 private Men and to appoint and Commission proper Officers to Muster train and exercise the s.d Company in the use of Cannon as well as small Arms not exceeding twelve times and not less than Eight in a year at Charles Town aforesaid" Which powers I conceive I already have by the Kings Commission to me as Governor. And therefore an acceptance of them from the General assembly. would I apprehend have been very injurious to His Majestys Prerogative. I therefore rejected this Bill likewise, in fact the Artillery Comp.y which was the Object of it. had been formed under my Authority and Commissions actually given by me to the proper Officers a long time before the Bill was brought in. The Assembly is now adjourned till the 16.th of January. I am with the greatest respect My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and most faithful humble Servant

William Henry Lyttleton

Read 6 Feb.y 1759.

B.P.R.O. B.T. South Carolina Vol 28

22 December 1757

To The Right Honble William Pitt

One of His Majestys Principal Secretaries of State

Sir

A Memorial having been presented to Us by James Wright Esq His Majestys Attorney General of the Province of South Carolina, setting forth that having by the permission of Governor Lyttleton returned to this Kingdom for the Recovery of his Health and finding it necessary that he should remain here some time longer, he is desirous of obtaining His Majestys Leave for that purpose We desire you will be pleased to move His Majesty to grant his Royal Licence of absence to the said James Wright for the space of twelve months and we beg leave to inclose a Warrant, which we have prepared for his Majestys Signature, in case his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to grant this his humble request. We are Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

Soame Jenyns

W. G. Hamilton

Wm Sloper

B. P. R. O. America and West Indies Vol 76

(Circular Letter) Whitehall 30th December 1757

Sir

His Majesty having nothing more at heart than to repair the Losses and Disappointments of the last inactive and unhappy Campaign and by the most vigorous and extensive Efforts, to avert by the Blessing of God on his Arms the dangers impending on N. America and not doubting that all his faithful and brave subjects there will cheerfully cooperate with and second to the utmost the large Expence and Extraordinary succours supplied by this Kingdom for their Preservation and defence and His Majesty considering that the several Provinces from Pensylvania inclusive to the Southward are well able with proper Encouragements to furnish a Body of several thousand Men to join the Kings forces in those parts, for some Offensive operations against the Enemy, and his Majesty not judging it expedient to limit the Zeal and ardour of any of His Provinces by making a Repartition of the Forces to be raised by each respectively for this most important service I am commanded to signify to you the Kings pleasure, that you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of Your Province to induce them to raise with all possible Despatch as large a Body of Men within your Government as the Number and situation of its Inhabitants may allow and forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found Convenient that you do direct them to hold themselves in readiness as early

(as)

as may be to march to the Rendezvous at such place or places as may be named for that purpose by Brigadier General Forbes appointed to Command His Majestys Forces in those parts in order to proceed from thence in conjunction with a Body of His Majestys British Forces & under the Supreme Command of Brigadier Forbes appointed as above so as to be in a situation to begin by the first of May if possible or as soon after as shall be anyway practicable such offensive Operations as shall be judged by the said Commander of His Majestys Forces in those parts most expedient for annoying the Enemy and most efficacious towards removing and repelling the dangers that threaten the Frontiers of any of the Southern Colonies on the Continent of America and the better to facilitate this important service the King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Province as You shall judge from their Weight and Credit with the people and their Zeal for the Public Service, may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy Levying of the greatest number of Men In the disposition of which Commissions I am persuaded you will have nothing in view but the good of the Kings Service and a due Subordination of the whole when joined to his Majestys Commander and all Officers of the Provincial Forces as high as Colonels inclusive are to have Rank according to their several respective Commissions in like manner as is already given by His Majestys regulations to the Captains of Provincial Troops in America.

(the)

The King is further pleased to furnish all Men so raised as above with Arms Ammunition and Tents as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same by His Majestys Commissaries in the same proportion and Manner as is done to the rest of the Kings Forces And a sufficient Train of Artillery will also be provided at His Majestys Expence for the Operations of the Campaign. The whole therefore that his Majesty expects and requires from the several Provinces, is the Levying, Clothing and pay of the men, and on these Heads also that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest exertion of your Force, the King is farther most Graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint you that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament in their Session next Year to grant a proper compensation for such expences as above, according as the active Vigor and strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to Merit. Altho several thousand stands of Arms will be forthwith sent from England to be distributed among the Troops now directed to be raised in the Northern and Southern Provinces. Yet as it is hoped that the Numbers of Men levied in all parts of America may greatly exceed the quantity of Arms that can at present be supplied from England, it is His Majestys pleasure that you do with particular diligence immediately Collect and put into the best condition, all the serviceable Arms that can be found within your Government in Order that the same may be employed as far as they will go in

(this)

this exigency. I am further to inform you that similar Orders are sent by this Conveyance to Maryland Virginia N° Carolina and South Carolina. The Northern Governments are also directed to raise men in the same manner to be employed in such offensive Operations as the Circumstances and situation of the Enemys possessions in those parts may point out. which it is hoped will oblige them so to divide their attention and Forces as will render the several attempts more easy and successful. It is unnecessary to add any thing to Animate your Zeal in the Execution of His Majestys Orders on this great occasion where the safety and preservation of America and of your own Province in particular are at Stake and the King doubts not from your known Fidelity and attachment that you will Employ yourself with the Utmost Application and dispatch in this Urgent and dangerous Crisis

I am &c

William Pitt